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MONTHLY LABOR
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Volume 126, Number 8
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Volunteerism in the United States 3

Over the year ending September 2002, more than 1 in 4 individuals—most likely women, students, and college graduates— participated in volunteer activities

Stephanie Boraas

A changing market: expenditures by Hispanic consumers, revisited 12

Are the changes in the expenditure patterns due to changes in income or other similar factors, or are they due to changes in underlying preferences?

Geoffrey D. Paulin

Defining participation in defined-contribution pension plans 36

Traditional measures appear to overstate the number of participants in such plans; data from SIPP and the Social Security Administration may be a more accurate measure

John Turner, Leslie Muller, and *Satyendra K. Verma*

Departments

Labor month in review 2
Précis 44
Book reviews 45
Publications received 46
Current labor statistics 49

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The August *Review*

It appears that a substantial fraction of the population do not obey the rear-rank cynic's admonition, "Never volunteer." About 59 million working-age Americans did some volunteer work between September 2001 and September 2002, according to Stephanie Boraas's analysis of a special supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Boraas goes on to say that parents volunteer for their children, high school students are increasingly required by their schools to become involved in community service, and older persons, especially those in the early years of retirement, are more likely to do some volunteer work than younger people in the early years of their work careers.

Geoffrey D. Paulin keeps us up to date with the dynamics of the changing Hispanic market and their consumer expenditures. The Hispanic population, which should not in any case have been treated as homogeneous, has changed in composition in the 5 years since Paulin first examined their expenditure patterns in this *Review*. Since the mid-1990s, the share of the Hispanic population that is of Mexican origin has fallen from 62 percent to 56 percent, the share hailing from Puerto Rico has stayed at about 11 percent, and all other groups have increased. As Paulin summarizes, "... expenditure patterns continue to differ by geographic origin, at the same time geographic origin is changing within the Hispanic community."

John Turner, Leslie Muller, and Satyendra K. Verma examine different concepts of "participation" in defined-contribution pension plans, an increasingly important part of many workers' retirement income. They suggest that "active pension benefit accrual deriving from current work" is an important element of identifying who is a participant in a retirement plan.

Families see more unemployment

In 2002, a total of 7.8 percent of the Nation's families had an unemployed member, up from 6.6 percent the year before. This was the second consecutive increase in this proportion. Thus, in an average week in 2002, 5.8 million families had at least one member who was unemployed, an increase of 962,000 families from 2001.

The proportion of families with an unemployed member was higher for black families (13.1 percent) than for either white families (7.0 percent) or Hispanic families (11.2 percent). For all three groups, the proportion of families with an unemployed person was higher than in 2001.

As in 2001, the average annual unemployment rate for parents of children under 18 was lower for married persons (spouse present) than for persons of other marital status. In 2002, the jobless rate for married mothers with children under 18 was 4.1 percent. The unemployment rate for unmarried mothers—those who were single, widowed, divorced, or separated—was 9.5 percent.

The jobless rate for married fathers with children under 18 was 3.7 percent, while among unmarried fathers, the unemployment rate was 7.8 percent. For all persons with children under 18 (women and men, any marital status) the average annual unemployment rate was 4.8 percent, up from 3.9 percent the previous year. More information on labor market status within families is available in news release USDL 03–369, "Employment Characteristics of Families in 2002."

Highest earnings in Middle Atlantic

The Middle Atlantic division ranked highest in average hourly earnings in July 2002. This division includes the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Workers in the Middle Atlantic States earned an average of $19.79 per hour. Workers in the Pacific States had the next highest earnings at $19.08 per hour, followed by the New England States ($18.61 per hour). The division with the lowest hourly earnings was East South Central, with mean earnings of $14.19 per hour. Mean hourly wages for workers—private industry and State and local government—in the country as a whole were $17.18 per hour. Learn more in *National Compensation Survey: Occupational Wages in the United States, July 2002*, BLS Summary 03–02.

Real product per worker

In 2002, real GDP (in 1999 U.S. dollars) per employed person was $71,638 in the United States. In Belgium, the country with the next highest reading among 10 national economies, it was $64,099. Japan, at $51,636, and Korea, at $34,578, were at the lower end of the scale.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the most comprehensive measure of a country's economic output, being the value of all market and some non-market goods and services produced within its territory. GDP per employed person can provide a general picture of a country's overall productivity; this is only an approximate indicator of productivity, however, because using the number of persons employed as a measure of labor input ignores differences in the number of hours worked and in the skill levels of different people.

Each country's GDP is converted to U.S. dollars through the use of purchasing power parities (PPPs). PPPs are somewhat analogous to price indexes in that they can be used to measure the cost of a par-ticular basket of goods and services a-cross countries at a particular point in time. For more information see "Comparative Real Gross Domestic Product per Capita and per Employed Person, Fourteen Countries, 1960–2002," in the Foreign Labor Statistics section of the BLS Web site. □

Volunteerism in the United States

Between September 2001 and September 2002, more than 1 in every 4 individuals performed volunteer activities; women, students, and college graduates were most likely to volunteer

Stephanie Boraas

About 59 million people, or 27.6 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population, volunteered through or for an organization at some point from September 2001 to September 2002. Volunteers are a major source of labor in the United States, performing a variety of important tasks and contributing considerable time and effort to meeting the needs of their communities. The data in this article come from a special supplement to the September 2002 Current Population Survey (CPS).[1] The supplement collected information on the incidence of volunteering, the number and type of organizations through or for which persons volunteered, total hours spent volunteering, how people became involved in volunteering, and the kinds of work they performed as volunteers.[2]

Incidence of volunteering

Some population groups are more likely than others to volunteer. Parents, for example, are likely to be involved with school or youth-related groups. Older people, many of whom are in the early years of retirement, are more likely to volunteer than young adults. High school students are increasingly participating in volunteer activities in order to fulfill community service requirements. College students receive information on volunteer opportunities from service groups on campus and from community groups that target the campus as a source of volunteers. In addition, many universities actively promote volunteering among students.[3]

During the September 2001–September 2002 reference period, women volunteered at a higher rate (31.1 percent) than did men (23.8 percent), a relationship that held across age groups, education levels, and other major demographic characteristics. The gap between the volunteer rates of men and women tended to be greater among groups with relatively high rates, such as whites and the more highly educated. (See table 1.)

Whites had a considerably higher volunteer rate (29.4 percent) than blacks (19.2 percent). Individuals of Hispanic origin, who may be of any race, had the lowest rate, at 15.7 percent. This pattern held true for all age groups.

People aged 35 to 54 years are more likely to volunteer than those who are younger or older. About 1 in 3 people between the ages of 35 and 54 volunteered, a rate that may be partly explained by the fact that a great many individuals of those ages have teenaged or younger children at home. Parents with their own children under age 18 were more likely to volunteer than persons with no children that age, with volunteer rates of 36.5 percent and 23.7 percent, respectively. Parents often volunteer for organizations in which their children participate. Partly because married people are more likely to have children than are unmarried people, volunteer rates were higher among married persons (32.7 percent) than among the never married (21.2 percent) or persons of other marital status (22.1 percent).

Among persons 65 years or over, the volunteer rate declined with age. For example, 26.3 percent of 65- to 69-year-olds volunteered, compared with 25.0 percent of 70- to 74-year-olds, 22.9 percent of 75- to 79-year-olds, and 16.1

Stephanie Boraas is an economist in the Division of Labor Force Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1. Volunteers by selected characteristics, September 2002

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Total, both sexes			Men			Women		
	Civilian non-institutional population	Volunteers		Civilian non-institutional population	Volunteers		Civilian non-institutional population	Volunteers	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of population
Age									
Total, 16 years and over	214,429	59,163	27.6	103,148	24,514	23.8	111,281	34,649	31.1
16 to 24 years	35,470	7,860	22.2	17,851	3,318	18.6	17,619	4,543	25.8
16 to 19 years	16,158	4,346	26.9	8,214	1,888	23.0	7,944	2,458	30.9
20 to 24 years	19,312	3,515	18.2	9,637	1,430	14.8	9,675	2,085	21.5
25 years and over	178,959	51,303	28.7	85,298	21,197	24.9	93,662	30,106	32.1
25 to 34 years	36,907	9,279	25.1	17,983	3,536	19.7	18,924	5,743	30.3
35 to 44 years	43,888	15,089	34.4	21,661	6,210	28.7	22,226	8,879	39.9
45 to 54 years	39,172	12,296	31.4	19,098	5,340	28.0	20,075	6,956	34.7
55 to 64 years	25,993	7,146	27.5	12,431	3,098	24.9	13,562	4,048	29.8
65 years and over	32,998	7,492	22.7	14,124	3,012	21.3	18,874	4,480	23.7
Race and Hispanic origin									
White	177,628	52,164	29.4	86,321	21,698	25.1	91,307	30,466	33.4
Black	26,039	4,987	19.2	11,696	1,955	16.7	14,344	3,032	21.1
Hispanic origin	24,065	3,769	15.7	11,845	1,522	12.9	12,220	2,246	18.4
Educational attainment[1]									
Less than a high school diploma	26,999	2,734	10.1	12,970	1,149	8.9	14,029	1,585	11.3
High school graduate, no college[2]	57,664	12,293	21.3	26,772	4,612	17.2	30,892	7,681	24.9
Less than a bachelor's degree[3]	45,314	14,919	32.9	20,650	5,734	27.8	24,664	9,185	37.2
College graduate	48,982	21,357	43.6	24,906	9,702	39.0	24,077	11,655	48.4
Marital status									
Single, never married	57,316	12,177	21.2	30,621	5,300	17.3	26,694	6,877	25.8
Married, spouse present	115,706	37,823	32.7	58,456	16,764	28.7	57,250	21,059	36.8
Other marital status[4]	41,408	9,163	22.1	14,071	2,450	17.4	27,337	6,713	24.6
Presence of own children under 18 years[5]									
Without own children under 18	149,204	35,371	23.7	74,167	15,143	20.4	75,037	20,227	27.0
With own children under 18	65,225	23,793	36.5	28,981	9,371	32.3	36,244	14,421	39.8
Employment status									
Civilian labor force	143,761	42,396	29.5	76,680	19,539	25.5	67,081	22,857	34.1
Employed	135,794	40,379	29.7	72,511	18,684	25.8	63,283	21,695	34.3
Full time[6]	111,905	31,910	28.5	64,719	16,683	25.8	47,186	15,227	32.3
Part time[7]	23,889	8,469	35.5	7,792	2,001	25.7	16,097	6,468	40.2
Unemployed	7,968	2,016	25.3	4,170	855	20.5	3,798	1,162	30.6
Not in the labor force	70,668	16,767	23.7	26,468	4,976	18.8	44,200	11,792	26.7

[1] Data refer to persons 25 years and over.

[2] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

[3] Includes the categories of some college, no degree; and associate's degree.

[4] Includes divorced, separated, and widowed persons.

[5] Own children include sons, daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children. Not included are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, and other related and unrelated children.

[6] Usually work 35 or more hours a week at all jobs.

[7] Usually work less than 35 hours a week at all jobs.

NOTE: Data on volunteers relate to persons who performed unpaid volunteer activities for an organization at any point from September 1, 2001, through the survey week in September 2002. Details for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

percent of persons aged 80 years or over.

School enrollment, rather than age, appears to be the important factor in the likelihood of volunteering among young people. The volunteer rate of young persons aged 16 to 24 years who were enrolled in school was almost double that of those not enrolled in school, as indicated in the following tabulation:

School enrollment status	Volunteers	
	Number (thousands)	Percent of population
Total, 16 to 24 years	7,860	22.2
Enrolled in school	5,382	28.5
Enrolled in high school	2,615	29.9
Enrolled in college	2,767	27.2
Not enrolled in school	2,478	15.0
16 to 19 years	527	14.4
20 to 24 years	1,951	15.1

As mentioned previously, many high schools and religious programs for youths emphasize community service, and college students are frequently exposed to on-campus and community groups that make volunteer opportunities easy to find and participation appealing.

Once schooling is completed, it appears to continue to affect participation in volunteer activities. Educational attainment is a strong predictor of volunteer rates. Among persons 25 years or over, 43.6 percent of college graduates volunteered during the year, double the volunteer rate of high school graduates with no college experience and more than 4 times the rate of high school dropouts. This relationship held approximately true across a variety of demographic and employment characteristics, including some of those given in the following tabulation, which shows the percent volunteering in each group:

Characteristic	Less than high school diploma	High school graduate, no college	Less than bachelor's degree	College graduate
White	10.5	22.8	34.5	46.0
Men	9.0	18.2	28.9	40.9
Women	11.8	26.8	39.4	51.4
Black	9.2	14.1	26.1	36.6
Men	8.6	12.7	23.2	33.4
Women	9.6	15.4	28.0	39.1
Hispanic	8.4	16.3	25.2	31.9
Men	5.8	13.4	22.9	27.2
Women	11.0	19.2	27.2	36.4
Single, never married	6.9	12.4	21.8	30.8
Married, spouse present	11.8	24.5	37.0	47.2
Other marital status	8.5	17.6	28.6	40.7
Employed	11.3	22.1	33.3	43.9
Unemployed	13.8	19.0	34.2	40.9
Not in labor force	9.1	20.2	31.7	42.8
Native born	11.1	22.5	34.1	47.0
Foreign born	7.5	10.7	19.5	22.0

Employment status also affects the likelihood of volunteering. Overall, nearly 30 percent of all employed persons had volunteered during the reference period. By comparison, the volunteer rates of persons who were unemployed (25.3 percent) or not in the labor force (23.7 percent) were lower. Among the employed, part-time workers were more likely than full-time workers to have participated in volunteer activities—35.5 percent and 28.5 percent, respectively.

Among whites, the volunteer rate was highest for those who were employed (31.4 percent) and about the same for those who were unemployed and those who were not in the labor force (26.5 percent and 25.6 percent, respectively.) For both blacks and Hispanics, volunteer rates were similar for the employed and the unemployed (about 22 percent for blacks and about 17 percent for Hispanics). Volunteer rates for those not in the labor force were lowest for blacks (14.1 percent) and Hispanics (12.6 percent). (See table 2.)

Hours spent volunteering

Volunteers spent a median 52 hours performing volunteer activities during the period from September 2001 to September 2002. While 28.2 percent of volunteers were reported to have spent 100 to 499 hours doing volunteer work, 21.5 percent spent only 1 to 14 hours volunteering. (See table 3.)

Some of the same groups that have high volunteer rates also devote a relatively large number of hours to volunteering. College graduates, for example, with a 43.6-percent volunteer rate, spent a median 60 hours volunteering in the reference period. Still, individuals in some groups with low volunteer rates also spent a large number of hours volunteering. Black men who are not high school graduates had a volunteer rate of only 8.6 percent, yet volunteered a median 78 hours during the reference period. Volunteers aged 65 years and over devoted the most time—a median 96 hours—to volunteer activities. Those aged 25 to 34 years spent the least time, volunteering a median 34 hours during the year.

Number and types of organizations

Most volunteers provided their services through or for one or two organizations—69.1 percent and 19.3 percent, respectively. About a third of all volunteers (33.9 percent) worked the most hours during the year for religious organizations. Educational or youth-service-related organizations accounted for the second-largest share of volunteers, 27.2 percent. Another 12.1 percent of volunteers

Table 2. Volunteer rates by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and selected characteristics, September 2002

Selected characteristics	White			Black			Hispanic		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Age									
Total, 16 years and over	29.4	25.1	33.4	19.2	16.7	21.1	15.7	12.9	18.4
16 to 19 years	28.6	24.3	33.0	18.8	16.3	21.1	18.1	15.3	20.9
20 to 24 years	19.3	15.7	22.9	13.1	9.9	15.8	9.4	7.6	11.3
25 to 34 years	26.8	20.8	32.7	20.2	15.6	24.0	16.9	12.9	21.0
35 to 44 years	37.1	30.8	43.4	22.4	19.1	25.2	20.6	15.7	25.4
45 to 54 years	33.5	29.4	37.6	20.4	19.3	21.2	16.1	15.1	17.1
55 to 64 years	28.8	26.1	31.4	20.6	19.1	21.7	13.2	12.0	14.2
65 years and over	23.9	22.2	25.2	13.9	14.9	13.3	6.9	6.2	7.4
Employment status among persons aged 16 years and over									
Employed	31.4	27.1	36.6	21.9	18.9	24.6	17.0	14.0	21.1
Unemployed	26.5	21.3	32.6	21.5	18.2	24.6	17.9	12.3	25.5
Not in the labor force	25.6	20.1	28.9	14.1	12.1	15.5	12.6	9.0	14.4
School enrollment status among persons aged 16 to 24 years									
Enrolled in high school	32.3	26.0	39.5	18.2	17.0	19.4	19.6	15.6	23.9
Enrolled in college	28.3	25.2	31.1	23.9	19.7	26.4	19.6	19.4	19.7
Not enrolled in school	16.0	13.0	19.1	10.5	8.4	12.7	8.6	7.2	10.3
Educational attainment among persons aged 25 years and over									
Less than a high school diploma	10.5	9.0	11.8	9.2	8.6	9.6	8.4	5.8	11.0
High school graduate, no college[1]	22.8	18.2	26.8	14.1	12.7	15.4	16.3	13.4	19.2
Less than a bachelor's degree[2]	34.5	28.9	39.4	26.1	23.2	28.0	25.2	22.9	27.2
College graduate	46.0	40.9	51.4	36.6	33.4	39.1	31.9	27.2	36.4

[1] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

[2] Includes the categories of some college, no degree; and associate's degree.

NOTE: Data on volunteers relate to persons who performed unpaid volunteer activities for an organization at any point from September 1, 2001, through the survey week in September 2002. Details for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

performed activities mainly for social or community service organizations, and 8.6 percent volunteered the most hours for hospitals or other health organizations. (See table 4.)

Older volunteers were more likely to volunteer for religious organizations, such as churches, than their younger counterparts. For example, 45.2 percent of volunteers aged 65 years and over performed volunteer activities mainly through or for a religious organization, compared with 28.6 percent of volunteers aged 25 to 34 years. The most common type of organization for which 25- to 34-year-olds volunteered (34.3 percent) was in education or youth services.

Among volunteers with children under age 18, 45.9 percent of mothers and 37.9 percent of fathers volunteered mainly for an education or youth-service-related organization, such as a school or Little League baseball. Parents were more than twice as likely to volunteer for such organizations as persons with no children of that age. In contrast, volunteers with no children under 18 were about twice as likely as parents to volunteer for a social or community service organization, such as a homeless shelter or a senior citizen center.

Volunteer activities for main organization

Volunteers performed many different types of activities. Among the more commonly reported (volunteers could report more than one activity) were teaching or coaching (24.4 percent); canvassing, campaigning, or fundraising (22.9 percent); collecting, making, serving, or delivering goods (22.2 percent); and serving on a board, committee, or neighborhood association (16.3 percent). (See table 5.)

The distribution of activities differed across major demographic groups. For example, parents of children under 18 were much more likely to teach or coach than were persons with no children of that age, and college graduates were more than twice as likely as those with less than a high school diploma to do consulting or administrative work.

How volunteers get involved

The data show that there are two primary ways in which individuals become involved in volunteering: two in 5 did so on

Table 3. Volunteers by annual hours of volunteer activities and selected characteristics, September 2002

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Total volunteers	Percent distribution of total annual hours spent volunteering at all organizations							
		Total	1 to 14 hours	15 to 49 hours	50 to 99 hours	100 to 499 hours	500 or more hours	Not reporting annual hours	Median annual hours[1]
Sex									
Total, both sexes	59,163	100.0	21.5	24.1	14.8	28.2	5.9	5.5	52
Men	24,514	100.0	21.1	23.4	14.5	28.9	6.6	5.4	52
Women	34,649	100.0	21.8	24.6	15.0	27.6	5.4	5.6	50
Age									
Total, 16 years and over	59,163	100.0	21.5	24.1	14.8	28.2	5.9	5.5	52
16 to 24 years	7,860	100.0	25.2	27.9	14.2	22.0	4.1	6.6	40
16 to 19 years	4,346	100.0	23.7	29.4	15.2	22.0	2.8	6.9	40
20 to 24 years	3,515	100.0	27.1	26.0	12.9	22.0	5.7	6.3	36
25 years and over	51,303	100.0	21.0	23.5	14.9	29.1	6.2	5.3	52
25 to 34 years	9,279	100.0	29.2	26.5	13.6	23.2	3.5	4.0	34
35 to 44 years	15,089	100.0	21.0	24.8	16.3	27.8	5.8	4.3	52
45 to 54 years	12,296	100.0	20.5	23.0	15.9	29.7	5.7	5.3	53
55 to 64 years	7,146	100.0	18.1	21.9	14.2	32.2	7.4	6.1	60
65 years and over	7,492	100.0	14.2	19.4	12.8	35.4	10.0	8.2	96
Race and Hispanic origin									
White	52,164	100.0	21.4	24.4	15.1	28.1	5.8	5.2	52
Black	4,987	100.0	21.0	22.2	12.6	29.8	7.0	7.5	52
Hispanic origin	3,769	100.0	22.9	26.6	14.9	24.3	5.2	6.0	44
Educational attainment[2]									
Less than a high school diploma	2,734	100.0	26.0	21.6	13.8	25.3	6.1	7.2	48
High school graduate, no college[3]	12,293	100.0	24.1	22.7	14.0	26.8	6.1	6.3	50
Less than a bachelor's degree[4]	14,919	100.0	21.1	23.3	14.5	29.7	6.4	5.1	52
College graduate	21,357	100.0	18.4	24.4	15.8	30.6	6.2	4.7	60
Marital status									
Single, never married	12,177	100.0	24.3	27.3	14.4	23.1	4.7	6.1	40
Married, spouse present	37,823	100.0	20.8	23.2	15.1	29.8	6.0	5.2	53
Other marital status[5]	9,163	100.0	20.8	23.6	14.1	28.5	7.1	6.0	52
Presence of own children under 18 years[6]									
Men:									
No own children under 18 years	15,143	100.0	20.6	23.6	13.9	28.5	7.2	6.2	52
With own children under 18 years	9,371	100.0	21.9	23.1	15.4	29.7	5.7	4.1	52
Women:									
No own children under 18 years	20,227	100.0	20.8	24.6	14.4	28.2	5.5	6.4	52
With own children under 18 years	14,421	100.0	23.2	24.4	15.9	26.9	5.2	4.4	50
Employment status									
Civilian labor force	42,396	100.0	23.2	25.0	15.2	26.8	4.9	4.9	48
Employed	40,379	100.0	23.3	25.0	15.2	26.8	4.8	4.9	48
Full time[7]	31,910	100.0	24.0	25.3	14.8	26.2	4.8	4.9	46
Part time[8]	8,469	100.0	20.9	23.7	16.5	28.8	5.1	5.0	52
Unemployed	2,016	100.0	21.8	25.7	15.3	27.2	5.9	4.1	50
Not in the labor force	16,767	100.0	17.2	21.7	13.8	31.8	8.5	7.0	72

[1] For those reporting annual hours.

[2] Data refer to persons 25 years and over.

[3] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

[4] Includes the categories of some college, no degree; and associate's degree.

[5] Includes divorced, separated, and widowed persons.

[6] Own children include sons, daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children. Not included are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, and other related and unrelated children.

[7] Usually work 35 or more hours a week at all jobs.

[8] Usually work less than 35 hours a week at all jobs.

NOTE: Data on volunteers relate to persons who performed unpaid volunteer activities for an organization at any point from September 1, 2001, through the survey week in September 2002. Details for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 4. Volunteers by type of main organization for which volunteer activities were performed and by selected characteristics, September 2002

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristics	Total volunteers	Percent distribution of volunteers, by type of main organization[1]										
		Total	Civic, political, professional, or international	Educational or youth service	Environmental or animal care	Hospital or other health	Public safety	Religious	Social or community service	Sport, hobby, cultural, or arts	Other	Not reporting type of organization
Sex												
Total, both sexes	59,163	100.0	6.1	27.2	1.6	8.6	1.4	33.9	12.1	4.0	3.5	1.5
Men	24,514	100.0	7.6	25.5	1.7	6.7	2.3	33.0	12.7	5.0	3.9	1.6
Women	34,649	100.0	5.1	28.5	1.6	10.0	.8	34.5	11.7	3.2	3.3	1.4
Age												
Total, 16 years and over	59,163	100.0	6.1	27.2	1.6	8.6	1.4	33.9	12.1	4.0	3.5	1.5
16 to 24 years	7,860	100.0	4.8	31.0	1.8	9.0	1.7	30.5	12.9	3.1	3.5	1.6
16 to 19 years	4,346	100.0	4.6	34.1	1.6	7.7	1.0	30.7	13.2	3.1	2.8	1.2
20 to 24 years	3,515	100.0	5.0	27.3	2.0	10.7	2.5	30.3	12.6	3.0	4.4	2.2
25 years and over	51,303	100.0	6.3	26.7	1.6	8.6	1.4	34.4	12.0	4.1	3.5	1.5
25 to 34 years	9,279	100.0	5.5	34.3	1.8	8.6	1.9	28.6	11.5	3.2	3.4	1.1
35 to 44 years	15,089	100.0	4.6	39.3	1.4	6.6	1.2	29.3	9.5	3.9	3.1	1.0
45 to 54 years	12,296	100.0	6.4	25.5	1.6	8.7	1.4	34.5	11.0	5.1	3.8	2.0
55 to 64 years	7,146	100.0	9.3	13.0	2.3	10.4	1.1	41.1	13.4	4.0	3.8	1.7
65 years and over	7,492	100.0	7.9	6.5	1.0	10.5	1.2	45.2	17.6	4.2	4.0	2.0
Race and Hispanic origin												
White	52,164	100.0	6.4	27.2	1.8	8.8	1.5	32.9	12.2	4.1	3.6	1.4
Black	4,987	100.0	3.5	27.4	.3	6.7	.6	45.3	10.0	1.6	2.9	1.7
Hispanic origin	3,769	100.0	4.2	32.9	.6	6.4	1.1	36.6	10.7	2.8	3.3	1.3
Educational attainment[2]												
Less than a high school diploma	2,734	100.0	4.6	22.6	.3	6.4	1.2	45.8	13.4	1.6	2.8	1.3
High school graduate, no college[3]	12,293	100.0	6.0	25.4	1.2	8.2	1.8	36.9	11.7	3.9	3.6	1.3
Less than a bachelor's degree[4]	14,919	100.0	5.9	26.8	1.7	8.9	2.0	34.4	11.6	3.9	3.6	1.3
College graduate	21,357	100.0	7.0	27.9	1.9	8.8	.7	31.5	12.2	4.7	3.6	1.7
Marital status												
Single, never married	12,177	100.0	6.1	28.4	2.2	9.6	1.7	27.2	14.8	4.0	4.4	1.6
Married, spouse present	37,823	100.0	6.0	28.2	1.3	7.7	1.4	36.6	10.4	4.0	3.0	1.5
Other marital status[5]	9,163	100.0	6.7	21.9	2.0	11.2	1.2	31.6	15.6	3.7	4.6	1.5
Presence of own children under 18 years[6]												
Men:												
No own children under 18 years	15,143	100.0	9.0	17.8	2.2	8.0	2.4	33.4	15.5	4.9	4.9	1.9
With own children under 18 years	9,371	100.0	5.3	37.9	.9	4.5	2.1	32.5	8.1	5.2	2.2	1.3
Women:												
No own children under 18 years	20,227	100.0	6.5	16.1	2.2	12.8	.8	37.3	14.7	3.8	4.1	1.6
With own children under 18 years	14,421	100.0	3.1	45.9	.6	6.0	.7	30.5	7.5	2.4	2.2	1.0
Employment status												
Civilian labor force	42,396	100.0	6.4	28.9	1.8	8.6	1.6	32.1	11.5	4.2	3.5	1.4
Employed	40,379	100.0	6.4	28.8	1.7	8.6	1.7	32.2	11.5	4.2	3.5	1.4
Full time[7]	31,910	100.0	6.7	28.2	1.7	8.7	1.9	31.6	11.8	4.3	3.7	1.4
Part time[8]	8,469	100.0	5.2	31.2	1.8	8.1	.8	34.8	10.3	3.5	2.9	1.4
Unemployed	2,016	100.0	5.4	31.8	2.2	8.1	.9	30.2	12.6	4.4	3.6	.8
Not in the labor force	16,767	100.0	5.6	23.0	1.2	8.7	.9	38.3	13.5	3.4	3.6	1.8

[1] *Main organization* is defined as the organization for which the volunteer worked the most hours during the year. (See the appendix for more details.)

[2] Data refer to persons 25 years and over.

[3] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

[4] Includes the categories of some college, no degree; and associate's degree.

[5] Includes divorced, separated, and widowed persons.

[6] Own children include sons, daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children. Not included are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, and other related and unrelated children.

[7] Usually work 35 or more hours a week at all jobs.

[8] Usually work less than 35 hours a week at all jobs.

NOTE: Data on volunteers relate to persons who performed unpaid volunteer activities for an organization at any point from September 1, 2001, through the survey week in September 2002. Details for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 5. Volunteer activities for main organization for which activities were performed and selected characteristics, September 2002

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristics	Total volunteers	Percent distribution of volunteer activities for main organization[1]												
		Activities to protect the environment or animals	Activities to support emergency preparedness or relief	Activities to support public health or safety	Board, committee, or neighborhood association member	Canvass, campaign, or raise funds	Collect, make, serve, or deliver goods	Construction, maintenance	Consulting or administrative work	Organize, supervise, or help with events or activities[2]	Provide care or transportation	Teach or coach	Other	Not reporting type of activity
Sex														
Total, both sexes	59,163	4.6	4.8	8.3	16.3	22.9	22.2	9.7	14.0	43.2	12.3	24.4	16.8	1.4
Men	24,514	5.3	5.8	9.0	17.9	20.9	17.6	16.0	14.3	40.4	12.0	27.1	16.1	1.4
Women	34,649	4.1	4.0	7.8	15.1	24.2	25.5	5.2	13.8	45.1	12.6	22.4	17.3	1.5
Age														
Total, 16 years and over	59,163	4.6	4.8	8.3	16.3	22.9	22.2	9.7	14.0	43.2	12.3	24.4	16.8	1.4
16 to 24 years	7,860	6.4	5.4	9.0	6.3	19.4	20.5	13.2	8.4	38.2	10.3	26.7	18.8	2.3
16 to 19 years	4,346	7.3	4.8	8.9	5.5	19.7	21.9	13.5	6.4	38.5	8.9	25.8	19.4	2.2
20 to 24 years	3,515	5.2	6.1	9.1	7.3	19.0	18.8	12.9	11.0	37.8	12.1	27.8	18.0	2.5
25 years and over	51,303	4.4	4.7	8.2	17.8	23.4	22.5	9.1	14.8	43.9	12.7	24.0	16.5	1.3
25 to 34 years	9,279	4.5	4.9	9.1	11.8	22.4	19.4	8.4	11.2	45.6	12.5	28.1	15.2	1.5
35 to 44 years	15,089	4.8	4.6	8.0	16.7	25.3	21.3	9.5	14.0	47.7	14.6	30.7	14.3	1.2
45 to 54 years	12,296	4.2	5.0	8.9	20.3	25.0	21.7	9.4	16.3	45.3	12.9	24.7	15.3	1.5
55 to 64 years	7,146	5.1	5.4	8.8	21.9	25.5	23.5	10.0	18.8	40.8	10.8	17.7	17.3	1.0
65 years and over	7,492	2.7	3.3	5.5	19.6	16.3	29.0	8.0	14.8	34.8	10.3	10.5	23.6	1.4
Race and Hispanic origin														
White	52,164	4.9	4.8	8.3	16.6	23.2	21.9	9.8	14.0	43.3	12.0	24.4	16.8	1.3
Black	4,987	2.9	4.4	8.2	15.2	21.6	26.1	8.8	13.9	42.9	15.0	25.2	17.1	2.2
Hispanic origin	3,769	2.8	3.3	7.3	9.1	18.9	23.3	8.8	9.4	36.3	10.4	24.3	20.2	1.7
Educational attainment[3]														
Less than a high school diploma	2,734	1.9	3.3	5.3	8.0	14.6	30.0	12.1	7.2	32.8	9.6	12.8	21.7	1.0
High school graduate, no college[4]	12,293	3.9	4.2	6.9	14.2	23.2	25.3	9.7	10.0	42.2	12.3	19.2	17.1	1.2
Less than a bachelor's degree[5]	14,919	4.7	5.5	8.4	16.3	24.1	23.7	9.1	14.0	45.3	14.5	24.1	16.7	1.1
College graduate.	21,357	4.8	4.5	9.1	22.2	24.1	19.1	8.5	19.2	45.4	12.0	28.2	15.4	1.5
Marital status														
Single, never married	12,177	6.2	5.0	9.5	9.1	20.9	20.0	11.7	10.7	39.0	10.3	23.8	18.6	2.1
Married, spouse present	37,823	4.3	4.7	7.7	18.9	23.8	22.3	9.8	14.8	45.0	13.2	26.0	15.4	1.3
Other marital status[6]	9,163	4.1	4.5	8.8	15.2	21.6	24.9	6.5	15.0	40.9	11.7	18.2	20.1	1.0
Presence of own children under 18 years[7]														
Men:														
No own children under 18 years	15,143	5.5	5.9	9.4	17.9	20.6	18.4	16.5	15.2	38.3	10.9	20.7	18.1	1.6
With own children under 18 years	9,371	5.1	5.6	8.4	17.9	21.5	16.4	15.2	12.8	44.0	13.9	37.5	13.0	1.0
Women:														
No own children under 18 years	20,227	4.6	4.1	8.2	14.9	22.3	26.2	5.8	14.2	40.2	10.3	18.5	19.0	1.7
With own children under 18 years	14,421	3.4	4.0	7.1	15.5	27.0	24.5	4.4	13.2	51.9	15.7	27.9	14.8	1.3
Employment status														
Civilian labor force	42,396	5.0	5.2	8.8	16.6	24.5	20.7	10.2	14.4	44.7	12.9	26.3	15.6	1.3
Employed	40,379	4.9	5.2	8.8	16.9	24.6	20.6	10.1	14.4	44.7	12.8	26.3	15.5	1.3
Full time[8]	31,910	4.8	5.3	9.0	17.3	25.0	19.9	10.6	14.1	44.1	12.4	26.2	15.0	1.4
Part time[9]	8,469	5.0	4.8	8.1	15.6	23.0	23.4	8.2	15.3	46.6	14.5	26.8	17.3	1.2
Unemployed.	2,016	6.7	5.1	8.8	10.9	22.9	22.7	11.5	15.2	45.1	14.3	26.4	17.5	1.2
Not in the labor force	16,767	3.8	3.7	6.9	15.5	18.7	26.0	8.4	12.9	39.3	11.0	19.4	19.9	1.7

[1] *Main organization* is defined as the organization for which the volunteer worked the most hours during the year. (See the appendix for more details.)

[2] This category may have been chosen by such a large proportion of respondents because of the word "help." Because all volunteers "help" in some way, the category may have become a "catch-all" response.

[3] Data refer to persons 25 years and over.

[4] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

[5] Includes the categories of some college, no degree; and associate's degree.

[6] Includes divorced, separated, and widowed persons.

[7] Own children include sons, daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children. Not included are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, and other related and unrelated children.

[8] Usually work 35 or more hours a week at all jobs.

[9] Usually work less than 35 hours a week at all jobs.

NOTE: Data on volunteers relate to persons who performed unpaid volunteer activities for an organization at any point from September 1, 2001, through the survey week in September 2002. Details for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Details will sum to greater than 100 percent because respondents could choose more than one activity.

Table 6. Volunteers by how they became involved with main organization for which volunteer activities were performed and by selected characteristics, September 2002

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Total volunteers	Percent distribution of how volunteers became involved with main organization[1]								
		Total	Approached the organization	Was asked by—					Other	Not reporting how involvement came about
				Total	Boss or employer	Relative, friend, or coworker	Someone in the organization or school	Someone else		
Sex										
Total, both sexes	59,163	100.0	40.1	43.0	1.5	14.1	25.8	1.4	14.9	2.1
Men	24,514	100.0	39.3	43.8	1.5	15.2	25.5	1.3	14.8	2.0
Women	34,649	100.0	40.6	42.3	1.4	13.4	26.0	1.4	14.9	2.2
Age										
Total, 16 years and over	59,163	100.0	40.1	43.0	1.5	14.1	25.8	1.4	14.9	2.1
16 to 24 years	7,860	100.0	40.7	40.2	.9	16.1	20.8	2.1	16.2	2.9
16 to 19 years	4,346	100.0	40.6	39.6	.2	14.9	21.8	2.5	16.7	3.1
20 to 24 years	3,515	100.0	40.9	40.8	1.9	17.7	19.6	1.6	15.6	2.7
25 years and over	51,303	100.0	40.0	43.4	1.6	13.8	26.6	1.3	14.7	2.0
25 to 34 years	9,279	100.0	38.1	44.1	3.0	14.6	25.0	1.4	15.6	2.2
35 to 44 years	15,089	100.0	39.8	44.0	1.6	13.1	27.9	1.2	14.4	1.8
45 to 54 years	12,296	100.0	39.7	43.7	1.4	13.7	27.1	1.2	14.7	2.0
55 to 64 years	7,146	100.0	40.6	43.3	1.2	14.7	26.0	1.1	14.2	1.9
65 years and over	7,492	100.0	42.6	40.8	.3	13.5	25.5	1.5	14.4	2.1
Race and Hispanic origin										
White	52,164	100.0	40.0	43.3	1.5	14.2	26.0	1.3	14.7	2.0
Black	4,987	100.0	40.5	42.1	1.3	13.6	25.1	2.0	14.7	2.8
Hispanic origin	3,769	100.0	40.4	40.9	1.8	12.9	24.5	1.5	16.4	2.3
Educational attainment[2]										
Less than a high school diploma	2,734	100.0	39.2	45.2	.6	15.1	27.6	1.7	13.7	1.9
High school graduate, no college[3]	2,293	100.0	40.3	43.4	1.2	14.7	26.1	1.2	14.6	1.8
Less than a bachelor's degree[4]	14,919	100.0	39.4	43.1	1.8	13.8	26.1	1.3	15.8	1.6
College graduate	21,357	100.0	40.3	43.3	1.7	13.1	27.0	1.2	14.0	2.3
Marital status										
Single, never married	12,177	100.0	41.5	39.9	1.6	16.2	20.1	1.9	15.6	3.0
Married, spouse present	37,823	100.0	39.4	44.3	1.4	13.3	28.0	1.3	14.4	1.9
Other marital status[5]	9,163	100.0	41.0	41.6	1.4	14.5	24.3	1.2	15.8	1.6
Presence of own children under 18 years[6]										
Men:										
No own children under 18 years.	15,143	100.0	40.0	42.9	1.4	15.8	24.0	1.5	14.9	2.2
With own children under 18 years	9,371	100.0	38.2	45.3	1.7	14.2	28.0	1.1	14.8	1.7
Women:										
No own children under 18 years	20,227	100.0	41.4	40.8	1.4	15.1	22.6	1.5	15.3	2.4
With own children under 18 years	14,421	100.0	39.5	44.5	1.5	10.9	30.8	1.3	14.2	1.8
Employment status										
Civilian labor force	42,396	100.0	39.2	43.7	1.9	14.5	25.7	1.4	15.1	2.0
Employed	40,379	100.0	39.0	43.9	2.0	14.5	25.9	1.3	15.2	2.0
Full time[7]	31,910	100.0	38.3	44.6	2.3	15.1	25.9	1.2	15.2	1.9
Part time[8]	8,469	100.0	41.6	41.0	.8	12.3	26.1	1.6	15.1	2.3
Unemployed	2,016	100.0	43.3	40.7	1.6	15.0	21.6	2.3	14.3	1.7
Not in the labor force	16,767	100.0	42.4	41.1	.3	13.1	26.1	1.4	14.2	2.4

[1] *Main organization* is defined as the organization for which the volunteer worked the most hours during the year. (See the appendix for more details.)

[2] Data refer to persons 25 years and over.

[3] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

[4] Includes the categories of some college, no degree and associate's degree.

[5] Includes divorced, separated, and widowed persons.

[6] Own children include sons, daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children. Not included are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, and other related and unrelated children.

[7] Usually work 35 or more hours a week at all jobs.

[8] Usually work less than 35 hours a week at all jobs.

NOTE: Data on volunteers relate to persons who performed unpaid volunteer activities for an organization at any point from September 1, 2001, through the survey week in September 2002. Details for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

their own initiative, approaching the organization for which they did volunteer work, and another 2 in 5 were asked to become a volunteer, most often by somebody in the organization. (See table 6.)

THE RESULTS FROM THE 2002 VOLUNTEER SUPPLEMENT show that about 59 million people, or slightly more than 1 in 4 persons aged 16 years and over, volunteered in the year prior to September 2002. The propensity to volunteer varied by demographic and labor force characteristics. Future surveys will track changes in the number and characteristics of volunteers.[4] □

Notes

[1] The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly survey of about 60,000 households that focuses on obtaining information on employment and unemployment among the Nation's civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over. For a detailed discussion of the survey and its concepts, definitions, and methodology, see "Technical Notes to the Household Survey,"published in *Employment and Earnings* and on the Internet at **http://stats.bls.gov/cps/cpseetn.pdf.**

[2] For more information on volunteer work in the United States, see Richard B.Freeman, "Working for Nothing: The Supply of Volunteer Labor," Working Paper 5435 (National Bureau of Economic Research, January 1996).

[3] For example, the Campus Compact, a national coalition of more than 900 college and university presidents, seeks to encourage community service among students in higher education. (See the organization's mission statement on the Internet at **http://www.compact.org/aboutcc/.**)

[4]For more information on the September 2002 volunteer supplement, see the technical note to the December 2002 news release, on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/news.release/volun.tn.htm.**

APPENDIX: Concepts and Definitions

Volunteers are persons who performed unpaid volunteer activities at any point from September 1, 2001, through the survey week in September 2002. The count of volunteers includes only persons who volunteered through or for an organization; the figures do not include persons who volunteered in a more informal manner. For example, a woman who teaches acting to children through a local theater would be considered a volunteer; by contrast, a woman who, on her own, organizes softball games for the children in her neighborhood would not be counted as a volunteer for the purpose of the survey.

Organizations are associations, societies, or groups of people who share a common interest. Examples are churches, youth groups, and civic organizations. For the purpose of this article, organizations are classified into eight major categories, including religious, youth, and social or community service organizations. (See table 4.)

A volunteer's *main organization* is the organization for which the volunteer worked the most hours during the year. If a survey respondent volunteered for only one organization, that was considered the main organization, even if exact hours were not obtained.

In order to identify the type of main organization, respondents had to provide information about the organization and, for those who volunteered for more than one organization, annual hours worked for each. Some respondents did not provide the information necessary to determine the type of main organization. For these respondents, the followup questions on activities and how the individuals became involved with the main organization asked them to report on the organization for which they thought they spent the most time volunteering.

A changing market: expenditures by Hispanic consumers, revisited

As the composition of the Hispanic population changed, Hispanic consumers continued to increase their share of spending at a substantial pace; a revisited study examines whether changes in expenditure patterns are due to changes in income or other similar factors, or due to changes in underlying preferences

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The Hispanic population in the United States continues to grow. Accounting for more than 6 percent of the U.S. population in 1980, the share nearly doubled by the year 2000, with Hispanics accounting for just under 12 percent of the population.[1] Growing at more than 1 percent every 5 years since 1980, the Hispanic population experienced its largest increase during the 1995–2000 period, when it increased nearly 1.5 percent. Similarly, Hispanics account for an increasing portion of consumer spending—more than 6 percent in 1995 and more than 7 percent in 2000.[2]

Many authors treat Hispanics as a homogenous group, and have shown differences in expenditure patterns from other groups, such as White and Black consumers.[3] However, recent work has shown that within the Hispanic community, expenditure patterns differ substantially by geographic origin. That is, families of Mexican origin spend differently from those of Puerto Rican, Cuban, or those of other Hispanic origin. This is true of expenditure patterns in general,[4] and for expenditures on specific items, such as food.[5] Due to these differences, it is important to note that the size and composition of the U.S. Hispanic population are changing. From 1994–95 to 2000–01, the number of Hispanic consumer units grew faster (21.8 percent) than the number of non-Hispanic consumer units (5.9 percent).[6] Among those Hispanic consumer units, the growth rates ranged from 9.4 percent for Mexican families to 76.6 percent for other Spanish families. The change in composition can be seen when examining the distribution of consumer units by ethnic origin. Although Mexican origin was still the largest segment in 2000–01 (56 percent), it has fallen as a share of all Hispanic consumer units since 1994–95 (62 percent). The Puerto Rican share was a little more than 11 percent in both years, while all other groups saw increases in their shares of Hispanic families over the same time period. Cuban and Central or South American families increased their shares between 1 percentage point and 2 percentage points; those of other Spanish origin increased their share by nearly 4 percentage points. (See table 1.) It is important to point out that some of these changes are undoubtedly due to changes in procedures used by the source from which these data are obtained. However, independent sources also show differences in growth patterns within the Hispanic community.[7]

Given the diversity of expenditure patterns across geographic origin, and the changing composition of the Hispanic market, it is important to examine recent expenditure patterns for the Hispanic population in the United States. In addition to examining the most recent data available, that is, data from 2000–01, this article

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Table 1. Weighted numbers and distributions of Hispanic and non-Hispanic consumer units, 1994–95 and 2000–01

Characteristic	Number of consumer units		Percent change
	1994–95	2000–01	
All consumer units	102,313,790	109,606,058	7.1
Hispanics	7,791,811	9,491,475	21.8
Non-Hispanics	94,521,979	100,114,583	5.9
Total Hispanics	7,791,811	9,491,475	21.8
Mexican	4,835,721	5,289,878	9.4
Puerto Rican	897,347	1,081,220	20.5
Cuban	357,584	579,773	62.1
Central or South American	1,049,660	1,390,334	32.5
Other Spanish	651,499	1,150,271	76.6
	Percentage of consumer units		Change in percentage
	1994–95	2000–01	
All consumer units	100.0	100.0	
Hispanics	7.6	8.7	1.1
Non-Hispanics	92.4	91.3	–1.1
Total Hispanics	100.0	100.0	
Mexican	62.1	55.7	–6.4
Puerto Rican	11.5	11.4	–.1
Cuban	4.6	6.1	1.5
Central or South American	13.5	14.6	1.1
Other Spanish	8.4	12.1	3.9

updates previous work in this area, which examined expenditures that occurred in 1994–95.[8] Because the intra-ethnic differences for Hispanic consumers are well-established in the literature, this article examines differences within the Hispanic community rather than comparing Hispanics as a whole to other groups, as the previous work had done. Otherwise, the analysis is similar: Expenditure patterns are examined at the aggregate (total consumer spending) level; for the average consumer unit within each Hispanic group; and using regression analysis to estimate how spending patterns differ for Hispanic groups when income and characteristics other than geographic origin are the same.

The data

The data used in this study are from the Interview component of the Consumer Expenditure Survey. The Interview survey is a panel survey designed to collect expenditure information from families over five consecutive periods. During the second through fifth interviews, the respondent is asked to recall expenditures for the last 3 months for most items in the survey. The first interview, which has a 1-month recall period, is used for bounding purposes—that is, to make sure that the expenditures reported took place during the reference period. (For example, a family that purchased a refrigerator during the month prior to the first interview should report it during the first interview. If the respondent for that same family reports purchasing a refrigerator in the second interview, the interviewer can make sure that the respondent is not referring to the same refrigerator reported in the first interview.) The Interview survey is designed primarily to collect recurring (for example, rent or insurance) and "big ticket" (for example, automobiles or major appliances) expenditures, because outlays for such items tend to be remembered for long periods. Although it is designed primarily to collect expenditures for relatively large purchases and expenses that occur on a regular basis, the Interview survey covers up to 95 percent of all expenditures.[9] Although the sample size for the Interview survey was about 5,000 consumer units per quarter in 1994–95, the sample size increased in 1999 to include about 7,500 consumer units per quarter.

The sample used for study in this article includes all consumer units interviewed in 2000 or 2001, who identify their reference person[10] as being of Mexican; Puerto Rican; Cuban; Central or South American; or other Spanish origin.[11] The sample includes observations from 5,546 Hispanic consumer units interviewed in 2000–01. The smallest group is Cubans (335 consumer units), and the largest group is Mexicans (3,212 consumer units). However, the observations may not be of *unique* consumer units. In the Consumer Expenditure Survey, the data are collected so that each quarter of data can be treated independently, even if consumer units have participated for more than one quarter. The data examined here are weighted to reflect the U.S. population.

Demographic characteristics

Among the several demographic characteristics for each of the Hispanic groups under study, income before taxes and age of reference person appear to have changed substantially over the 1994–95 to 2000–01 period. (See table 2.) On average, income before taxes appears to have experienced increases over time for complete income reporters.[12] The smallest increase is for Puerto Ricans (5.8 percent); the largest is for Central or South Americans (46.1 percent). Except for Puerto Ricans and other Spanish families, these increases all are statistically significant. However, these changes are only correct for nominal income. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose from 150.3 in the 1994–95 period to 174.7 in 2000–01; an increase of 16.2 percent. After adjusting for inflation, the outcomes are very different. Puerto Ricans had lower earnings in real (that is, inflation-adjusted) dollars (–8.9 percent). Income for all other groups increased, but at varying rates. Other Spanish real income rose 2.2 percent, while income for Central or South Americans rose 25.8 percent in real terms. Furthermore, none of these changes (increases or declines) is statistically significant for any individual group, once variance is taken into account. Similarly, over the same period, age of reference person appears to have changed for several groups. Relatively large changes in average age appear for Puerto Rican, Cuban, and other Spanish families. However, when the variance in each year is taken into account, the changes in age are not found to be statistically significant.

Several demographics for which percent reporting is shown have also changed, and in ways that one would probably associate with improved economic status. For example, the percentage of homeowners increased for all Hispanics from 42 percent to nearly 47 percent over the study period. In particular, large changes are seen for Puerto Ricans (26 to 35 percent); Cubans (46 to 59 percent); and other Spanish families (37 to 61 percent). Educational attainment has also increased for most groups, with declines in high school or less education, and increases in percent reporting at least some college. The exception is other Spanish families, for whom the percent reporting some high school or less rose sharply, from 19 percent to 31 percent. In contrast, the percent reporting high school graduation dropped from 30 percent to 22 percent. Similarly, the percentage of college graduates dropped from 23 percent to 15 percent. Other than the group of some high school or less, only the group with some college increased, from 28 percent to 32 percent among those reporting for other Spanish families. Several groups also reported higher percentages of reference persons for their consumer units who were working for pay. For example, Puerto Ricans reported 60 percent working (58 percent for a wage or salary; 2 percent self-employed) in 1994–95, compared with 68 percent in 2000–01. Although the percent retired rose, from 7 percent to 10 percent, for this group, the proportion not working for reasons other than retirement fell from 34 percent to 24 percent. Similarly, Central or South American households reported 78 percent of reference persons working in 1994–95, and 19 percent not working for reason other than retirement. However, in 2000–01, the working proportion rose to 84 percent, and the other-reasons-not-working proportion fell to 11 percent. In most other cases, the proportions were similar in each period, with the exception of other Spanish households. For this group, the percent reporting that the reference person works dropped from 70 percent to 66 percent. Wage and salary reporters dropped from 67 to 60 percent, while reports of self-employment rose from 3 percent to 6 percent. The largest change, though, was in retirement: 9 percent of these other Spanish households reported a retired reference person in 1994–95, compared with 20 percent in 2000–01. At the same time, the percent reporting reference persons not working for reasons other than retirement dropped from more than 1 in 5 to about 1 in 7. Whether the changes in occupational status indicate higher economic status is an open question. It may be that the "others not working for pay" rate was higher in 1994–95 than 2000–01 because more families in 1994–95 could afford to have the reference person stay at home than those could in 2000–01. (One of the reasons for "others not working pay," for example, is staying home to take care of children or family members.) If the changes described in the composition of the Hispanic community are due to increases in immigration by different groups, this also could play a role, as it is reasonable to assume that the desire to work is a major factor in the decision to immigrate.[13]

Other characteristics were stable over the period. For example, family composition did not change much for most Hispanic families, except for Cubans, who are less likely to be single and more likely to be "other families" in 2000–01 than in 1994–95. Similarly, other Spanish families experienced an increase in married-couple families (with and without children) and a decrease in other families. Degree of urbanization did not change substantially, except for other Spanish families; for this group in 1994–95, there were about 30 urban families for every rural family; but in 2000–01, there were only 2 urban families for every rural family.

Changes by region are also interesting. Except for Mexican and Puerto Rican families, all groups show smaller proportions in the Northeast in 2000–01 than in 1994–95. Which region experiences growth at the expense of the Northeast's decline is different across Hispanic groups.

All groups but one show increases in the proportion of non-White families. The exception is other Spanish, for which the proportion of White families rises from 89 percent to 92 percent, and the proportion of Black families declines

Table 2. General characteristics of Hispanics by geographic origin, 1994–95 and 2000–01

General characteristic	Geographic origin of reference person											
	All Hispanics		Mexican		Puerto Rican		Cuban		Central or South American		Other Spanish	
	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01
Sample size	2,940	5,446	1,727	3,212	331	574	174	335	434	784	274	541
Number of consumer units represented	7,791,811	9,491,476	4,835,721	5,289,878	897,347	1,081,220	357,584	579,773	1,049,660	1,390,334	651,499	1,150,271
Percent of consumer units represented	100.0	100.0	62.1	55.7	11.5	11.4	4.6	6.1	13.5	14.6	8.4	12.1
Income before taxes[1]	$27,112	$34,984	$26,063	$33,703	$28,332	$29,984	$28,370	$38,813	$28,781	$42,057	$29,703	$35,284
Percent complete reporters	87.8	83.9	87.3	84.6	84.5	84.6	92.6	84.4	89.6	82.3	89.9	82.8
Age of reference person	41.0	42.5	40.1	40.6	40.5	43.5	54.7	50.0	39.2	40.7	43.3	48.4
Average number in consumer unit:												
Persons	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5
Under 18	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.0	.5	.6	1.2	.9	.9	.7
Age 65 and older	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.5	.4	.1	.1	.2	.4
Earners	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.3
Vehicles	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7
Automobiles	1.1	.9	1.1	.9	.8	.8	1.1	.9	1.1	.9	1.1	1.0
Other vehicles	.5	.7	.7	.8	.1	.3	.2	.5	.2	.4	.4	.7
Housing characteristics:												
Rooms (excluding bedrooms)	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.1
Bedrooms	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5
Bathrooms	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Half-baths	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Percent distribution:												
Housing tenure:												
Homeowner	42.1	46.8	48.1	48.1	26.2	35.1	45.5	58.8	30.5	33.8	36.5	61.1
With mortgage	28.0	29.8	29.4	30.3	22.4	24.4	31.9	45.7	27.3	27.0	24.7	27.6
Without mortgage	14.1	17.0	18.7	17.8	3.8	10.7	13.6	13.2	3.2	6.9	11.8	33.5
Renter	57.9	53.2	51.9	51.9	73.8	64.9	54.5	41.2	69.5	66.2	63.5	38.9
Race of reference person:												
White	95.6	93.9	97.9	96.7	93.2	88.6	94.7	91.4	91.5	89.4	89.4	92.3
Black	3.3	4.5	0.9	1.4	4.9	10.7	5.3	7.1	7.4	9.8	10.4	5.2
Other	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.9	.7	[2]	1.5	1.1	.8	[2]	2.5
Education of reference person:												
Some high school or less	45.0	41.8	52.0	49.9	40.8	37.2	42.0	26.8	34.0	29.6	18.6	30.9
High school graduate	26.1	24.4	25.9	24.5	28.7	27.9	20.7	25.6	23.8	22.9	30.4	22.3
Some college	18.6	22.5	16.4	19.6	19.5	25.4	18.2	23.1	22.6	23.3	27.7	31.7
College graduate	10.3	11.3	5.7	6.1	10.9	9.5	19.0	24.5	19.6	24.2	23.3	15.0
Family composition:												
Single person	15.8	15.8	11.8	11.0	19.7	19.4	36.2	19.2	17.7	18.2	25.7	29.8
Husband and wife only	10.9	10.3	11.6	8.5	7.2	9.8	17.2	16.0	8.1	9.4	11.7	17.6
Husband and wife, own children only	34.1	33.3	38.6	38.5	27.0	22.5	26.1	23.2	30.5	32.1	20.9	26.2
Single parent	11.9	9.1	10.4	8.2	22.0	17.5	2.6	4.8	15.4	7.8	9.1	9.0
Other families	27.3	31.5	27.7	33.9	24.1	30.7	17.9	36.8	28.3	32.4	32.6	17.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Continued—General characteristics of Hispanics by geographic origin, 1994–95 and 2000–01

General characteristic	Geographic origin of reference person											
	All Hispanics		Mexican		Puerto Rican		Cuban		Central or South American		Other Spanish	
	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01
Region												
Northeast	16.7	15.5	0.8	1.5	67.7	67.7	16.0	7.3	37.8	29.0	30.1	18.8
Midwest	7.1	7.0	8.3	7.8	4.8	9.6	.4	6.1	6.5	4.8	6.0	4.2
South	35.6	34.9	35.6	37.6	24.7	17.8	75.4	78.0	30.1	35.7	37.5	15.8
West	40.7	42.6	55.3	53.1	2.8	5.0	8.2	8.6	25.7	30.5	26.3	61.2
Degree Urbanization												
Urban	98.3	93.8	98.2	96.5	98.2	99.7	100.0	96.8	99.2	99.4	96.8	67.9
Rural	1.7	6.2	1.8	3.5	1.8	.3	[2]	3.2	.8	.6	3.2	32.1
Working status of reference person:												
Wage or salary earner	72.1	71.9	76.3	75.3	57.8	65.9	63.6	65.0	71.1	77.8	66.7	59.8
Self-employed	3.8	3.6	3.8	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	6.5	5.9	3.0	6.3
Retired	8.6	9.2	9.0	6.6	6.6	9.8	22.6	20.5	3.4	5.4	9.1	19.7
Other not working	15.5	15.3	10.9	15.3	33.6	23.5	11.8	12.3	19.0	10.9	21.2	14.3

[1] Complete income reporters only.

[2] No data reported.

substantially, from 10 percent to 5 percent. However, the proportion from other races increases over the period from virtually none in 1994–95 (there were no data reported that year) to 3 percent in 2000–01.

Expenditure patterns

Aggregate expenditures. Aggregate annual expenditures are the total dollars in the economy that are accounted for by each group's spending. The term "aggregate expenditure shares" in this case is defined as the proportion of total "Hispanic expenditures" accounted for by each group. Table 3 shows aggregate annual expenditures and aggregate expenditure shares for Hispanics in 1994–95 and 2000–01. Note that in every case (except reading) aggregate expenditures rose from 1994–95 to 2000–01, at least for Hispanics as a whole. This is less meaningful than it might seem at first glance, because these data are in nominal dollars—that is, they do not account for inflation. This adjustment will be made subsequently. More useful, perhaps, is to examine aggregate expenditure shares. Most groups accounted for their expected share for most items (according to their share of the population), but spent differently than expected for other items. For example, in 2000–01, Mexican families account for 56 percent of Hispanic families, and account for 56 percent of Hispanic spending on apparel and services, but they account for less spending than expected for housing (51 percent) and more for transportation (59 percent). These differences are similar to the earlier period; Mexicans accounted for 62 percent of Hispanic households, 58 percent of Hispanic housing expenditures, and 65 percent of Hispanic expenditures on transportation.

As in 1994–95, expenditures on transportation in 2000–01 show interesting patterns. Mexican families account for a little more spending on private transportation, and Puerto Ricans account for less than expected; but other groups account for approximately their population share. However, the public transportation share varies substantially from the population share for all groups except other Spanish consumer units (who account for 12 percent of the Hispanic population, and 11 percent of Hispanic public transportation expenditures). Mexican families (56 percent of Hispanic families) and Cuban families (6 percent of Hispanic families) account for far less of the aggregate public transportation expenditure—38 percent for Mexican families, and 3 percent for Cuban families. Puerto Rican families (11 percent of Hispanic families) and Central or South American families (15 percent of Hispanic families) account for far greater shares than expected—21 percent for Puerto Ricans, and 28 percent for Central or South American families.

In health care, the results are mixed among the groups. Other Spanish families spend more than their share for all components of health care. Cuban families also spend more than their share for all components except medical supplies. Puerto Rican families spend less than their share for all components, as do Mexican families (except for prescription drugs, which, at 57 percent, is slightly larger than their population share). Central or South American families show mixed results for each component.

Expenditure levels and percent reporting. As with aggregate annual expenditures, nearly all expenditures in 2000–01 are larger than those in 1994–95. However, this does not necessarily mean that any group is purchasing more—it may only be a

Table 3. Aggregate expenditure shares for Hispanics by geographic origin of the reference person, 1994–95 and 2000–01

Expenditure category	Total Hispanics		Aggregate expenditure share (in percent)									
			Mexican		Puerto Rican		Cuban		Central or South American		Other Spanish	
	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01
Number	7,791,811	9,491,476	4,835,721	5,289,878	897,347	1,081,220	357,584	579,773	1,049,660	1,390,334	651,499	1,150,271
Percent of total Hispanics	100.0	100.0	62.1	55.7	11.5	11.4	4.6	6.1	13.5	14.6	8.4	12.1
Total expenditures (in billions of dollars)	$194.1	$290.9	60.2	53.7	10.7	10.1	4.6	7.0	15.3	17.6	9.1	11.6
Food at home	29.3	38.6	60.8	56.6	12.4	10.8	4.3	5.9	13.9	16.3	8.5	10.4
Housing (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	64.9	97.1	57.9	51.4	11.8	11.3	4.4	7.9	17.1	18.6	8.8	10.8
Shelter and utilities	56.2	83.3	57.2	51.4	12.0	11.6	4.2	7.9	17.7	18.4	8.9	10.7
Other housing	8.6	13.7	62.1	51.0	10.8	9.7	5.4	8.3	13.1	19.7	8.5	11.4
Apparel and services	9.7	12.5	64.3	55.9	10.4	11.1	3.1	5.0	13.7	16.4	8.5	11.6
Transportation excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	36.1	62.9	65.3	58.8	7.3	7.7	4.2	6.4	14.0	15.7	9.1	11.5
Private	35.2	61.8	66.3	59.1	7.0	7.4	4.2	6.5	13.6	15.4	8.9	11.5
Public (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	.9	1.1	27.2	38.1	20.3	21.3	5.8	2.7	30.5	27.5	16.3	10.7
Health care	7.5	11.1	60.9	50.8	10.0	9.5	6.1	8.3	14.2	15.1	8.8	16.2
Health insurance	3.7	5.8	61.3	47.9	12.2	10.6	7.8	9.4	9.0	14.5	9.6	17.5
Medical services	3.0	3.4	60.9	53.9	6.4	7.6	3.6	7.5	21.3	18.2	7.6	13.0
Prescription drugs	.6	1.4	59.7	56.9	11.8	10.0	7.8	6.9	10.6	10.8	9.6	15.4
Medical supplies	.2	.4	55.4	47.4	15.2	9.0	5.1	4.7	15.9	12.5	8.4	26.0
Recreation and related expenditures	17.3	25.5	57.3	52.5	11.3	10.9	5.4	7.3	15.9	17.1	10.2	12.2
Food away from home	7.0	10.3	60.3	56.0	9.5	9.3	5.4	6.2	16.5	16.8	8.4	11.6
Entertainment	7.3	10.9	58.9	53.8	11.4	11.1	5.2	7.2	13.7	15.1	10.8	12.9
Reading	.6	.6	50.5	51.1	13.7	12.2	5.5	6.7	18.5	15.1	12.5	15.6
Transportation (on trips)	1.5	2.1	42.8	40.5	15.6	13.0	6.1	10.6	21.0	26.4	14.3	9.3
Other lodging	1.0	1.7	49.4	38.1	14.9	15.8	6.0	10.9	18.3	21.2	11.3	13.9
Other	29.3	45.7	58.6	50.6	10.8	9.5	5.6	7.1	15.0	20.0	9.9	12.9
Alcohol	1.4	2.0	65.8	55.0	6.8	8.7	5.6	6.9	14.6	17.9	7.3	11.5
Tobacco and smoking supplies	1.1	1.7	52.2	46.9	23.6	17.0	4.0	8.4	9.6	13.4	10.6	14.2
Education	2.2	3.2	39.6	35.6	17.7	12.4	7.1	6.8	26.6	26.9	8.8	18.2
Personal care	1.6	2.2	55.8	52.0	10.6	10.4	7.5	7.2	16.9	17.6	9.4	13.0
Cash contributions	3.3	6.5	58.0	46.1	8.4	8.0	10.3	5.1	13.4	30.5	9.8	10.2
Personal insurance	15.7	25.4	59.3	53.6	10.4	9.3	4.5	7.0	14.6	17.2	11.2	12.9
Miscellaneous	4.0	4.7	66.8	49.3	8.6	7.7	5.4	9.9	12.4	20.1	6.8	13.0

reflection of increasing prices. To help account for this, the percent change between 1994–95 and 2000–01 in each expenditure is shown in table 4 for each group. As noted earlier, the CPI for all items rose 16.2 percent from 1994–95 to 2000–01. Therefore, if all goods and services under study had price increases at the same rate, expenditures for each good and service would be expected to rise 16.2 percent if quantities purchased did not change. Increases in expenditures of more than 16.2 percent would indicate larger quantities purchased, while increases of less than 16.2 percent (or decreases in expenditures) would indicate a decrease in quantity purchased. Even so, using the CPI in this way must be done with caution. The CPI is most useful when market baskets (the mix of goods and services purchased) do not change over time. It is possible that a change in real expenditure as measured by deflating a nominal expenditure by the CPI may be due to the fact that consumers are purchasing a different combination of goods and services in the second period than in the first, rather than a change in the total number of goods and services purchased.

The CPI for all items is most reliable for total expenditures, because the index reflects price changes in overall consumer purchases. Given this, it can be seen from table 4 that for Hispanics in general, total expenditures increased in real terms over this period. That is, the average annual expenditure for all Hispanics rose 23.0 percent, in excess of the 16.2 percent threshold. However, the table also shows that the increases were not consistent across groups: the rate of increase for Central or South American families (29.5 percent) and Cuban families (40.6 percent) was much faster than the rate of increase in the CPI. For other Spanish families, the increase (8 percent) was smaller than the increase in the CPI. These findings are less surprising when considering changes in real income, described earlier. Puerto Rican families had the only decline in real income (9 percent), and other Spanish families had the smallest increase (2 percent). Central or South American families (26 percent) and Cuban families (18 percent) had the largest increases in real income. Mexican families, whose total expenditures rose slightly faster (18.2 percent) than the CPI (16.2 percent), had increases in real income of 11.3 percent.

For other expenditures, analysis using the CPI for all items may not accurately reflect changes in spending patterns. For example, expenditures for apparel and services by all Hispanics rose by only 6 percent during the period under study. Applying the CPI for all items to this item would make it appear that Hispanics on average dramatically reduced their clothing purchases. However, the CPI specifically for apparel and services declined 3.2 percent during the period under study. Therefore, quantities purchased increased substantially for the average Hispanic consumer unit. To correct for this, changes in expenditures for selected items are compared with changes in their price indexes. Most of the items selected are major categories from table 4 (for example, food at home). However, caution should be used when interpreting these data. As noted earlier, there may be changes in the composition of the market basket for a particular good or service. For example, when considering food at home, consumers may still purchase the same total number of pounds of meat in two periods, but may purchase more beef and less poultry in one period than the other. Assuming the prices are different for these goods, the reallocation of purchases by itself would cause expenditures for food at home to change, even if prices for all food items were constant over time. In addition, although the CPI category may appear to match the expenditure, there may be differences in the CPI category and the expenditure category. For example, the CPI for transportation includes changes in prices of airfares. Expenditures for airfares in this study are included in "transportation on trips," which is included in the separate "recreation and related expenditures" category.

The CPI for food at home increased at about the same rate (16.5 percent) as the CPI for all items. Given this increase in prices, it is interesting to see dramatic declines in real expenditures for food at home for most Hispanics. For the average Hispanic family, expenditures for food at home rose only 8.0 percent. For Mexican families (12.0 percent) and Cuban families (11.1 percent), the rate of increase in expenditures for food at home was also less than the CPI for food at home. Expenditures actually fell in nominal terms for Puerto Rican families (4.9 percent) and other Spanish families (9.5 percent). Only for Central and South American families (16.5 percent) was the rise in these expenditures consistent with the rise in the CPI for food at home, meaning there was no real change in food at home expenditures for these families. When examining expenditures for food away from home, the situation becomes no clearer. The CPI for food away from home increased 16.4 percent, also at about the same rate as the CPI for all items. Expenditures for food away from home rose faster for Mexican families (25.0 percent) and for Puerto Rican families (nearly 19.5 percent), but at about the same rate for (16.2 percent) for other Spanish families. For the two remaining groups, the increases in expenditures were smaller than the increase in the CPI for food away from home: 13.6 percent for Central or South American families, and 3.3 percent for Cuban families. For Mexican families, whose expenditures for food at home rose 12 percent, some of the decrease in real terms may be due to increases in real terms in expenditures for food away from home. But clearly, this is not true for all other Hispanic families. It is important to keep in mind, though, that lower real expenditures in this case do not necessarily mean that Hispanic families are eating less food. It may be that they are buying food both at, and away from home in 2000–01 that is less expensive than the food bought in 1994–95. This could be due to dietary differences in Hispanic and non-Hispanic families, because the CPI for food at home is based on the average American urban family, and it is not adjusted by ethnicity. Other literature has shown that Hispanics have different food-at-home expenditure patterns than non-Hispanics, and if Hispanics tend to eat foods that are lower in price than non-Hispanics, this could also explain some of the difference.[14]

The CPI for housing rose 18 percent from 1994–95 to 2000–01, compared with a 23-percent increase in expenditures on housing (less trips) for all Hispanics. Several groups experienced increases in housing expenditures that were somewhat above the CPI change: Mexican families (21 percent); Puerto Rican families (19 percent); and Central or South American families (23 percent). For Cuban families, however, the increase in housing expenditures (67 percent) was markedly higher than the CPI increase; and for other Spanish families, it was markedly lower (less than 4 percent). This is interesting, because table 2 shows that the average size of dwellings occupied by Hispanic families has not substantially changed over this period. For other Spanish families, part of the answer may lie in the fact that a substantially larger proportion of these families live in rural

Table 4. Average annual expenditures and expenditure shares for Hispanics by geographic origin of the reference person, 1994–95 and 2000–01

Expenditure category	Average annual expenditures (nominal dollars)								
	Total Hispanics			Mexican			Puerto Rican		
	1994–95	2000–01	Percent change	1994–95	2000–01	Percent change	1994–95	2000–01	Percent change
Number	7,791,811	9,491,476	21.8	4,835,721	5,289,87	9.4	897,347	1,081,220	20.5
Percent of total Hispanics	100.0	100.0	...	62.1	55.7	...	11.5	11.4	...
Total expenditures	$24,911	$30,651	23.0	$24,164	$29,545	22.3	$23,194	$27,191	17.2
Food at home	3,761	4,063	8.0	3,686	4,127	12.0	4,052	3,853	–4.9
Housing (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	8,325	10,225	22.8	7,764	9,424	21.4	8,533	10,162	19.1
Shelter and utilities	7,216	8,779	21.7	6,653	8,102	21.8	7,489	8,937	19.3
Other housing	1,110	1,446	30.3	1,111	1,322	19.0	1,045	1,225	17.2
Apparel and services	1,246	1,322	6.1	1,291	1,325	2.6	1,125	1,292	14.8
Transportation (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	4,632	6,629	43.1	4,875	6,989	43.4	2,950	4,453	50.9
Private	4,518	6,515	44.2	4,825	6,911	43.2	2,749	4,241	54.3
Public (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	114	114	.0	50	78	56.0	201	213	6.0
Health care	966	1,166	20.7	948	1,063	12.1	838	976	16.5
Health insurance	480	615	28.1	474	529	11.6	509	573	12.6
Medical services	380	361	–5.0	373	349	–6.4	211	241	14.2
Prescription drugs	79	143	81.0	76	146	92.1	81	125	54.3
Medical supplies	28	47	67.9	25	40	60.0	37	37	.0
Recreation and related expenditures	2,219	2,684	21.0	2,047	2,529	23.5	2,170	2,558	17.9
Food away from home	894	1,080	20.8	869	1,086	25.0	740	884	19.5
Entertainment	937	1,150	22.7	889	1,110	24.9	924	1,116	20.8
Reading	75	60	–20.0	61	55	–9.8	89	64	–28.1
Transportation (on trips)	190	220	15.8	131	160	22.1	258	252	–2.3
Other lodging	123	174	41.5	98	119	21.4	159	242	52.2
Other	3,762	4,815	28.0	3,553	4,370	23.0	3,528	4,012	13.7
Alcohol	182	215	18.1	193	212	9.8	108	165	52.8
Tobacco and smoking supplies	145	176	21.4	122	148	21.3	297	262	–11.8
Education	276	332	20.3	176	212	20.5	423	362	–14.4
Personal care	207	236	14.0	186	220	18.3	191	215	12.6
Cash contributions	426	686	61.0	398	567	42.5	311	481	54.7
Personal insurance	2,013	2,676	32.9	1,925	2,573	33.7	1,815	2,193	20.8
Miscellaneous	513	495	–3.5	552	438	–20.7	383	336	–12.3

areas in 2000–01 (32 percent) than in 1994–95 (3 percent). It may be that rents and mortgages are much lower in rural areas than in urban areas for similarly sized dwellings. If so, this does not appear to explain the sharp rise in expenditures for Cuban families. Although no Cuban families reported residing in rural areas in 1994–95, only 3 percent reported rural residence in 2000–01. However, there was a larger proportion of owners with mortgages in 2000–01 (46 percent) than in 1994–95 (32 percent). Similarly, for other Spanish consumer units, the percent reporting ownership without mortgage rose substantially, from 12 percent to 34 percent. Differences in ownership and rental costs may explain some of the differences for these groups over time.

For all groups except Cubans and Central or South Americans, expenditures for apparel and services rose less rapidly than the CPI for all items. However, as the CPI for apparel and services declined 3.2 percent from 1994–95 to 2000–01, Hispanics appeared to either buy more apparel and services than they used to, or perhaps more expensive apparel and services than the population as a whole. The percent increase ranges from 0.3 percent for other Spanish families to 28.3 percent for Cuban families. The evidence presented in

Table 4. Continued—Average annual expenditures and expenditure shares for Hispanics by geographic origin of the reference person, 1994–95 and 2000–01

Expenditure category	Average annual expenditures (nominal dollars)								
	Cuban			Central of South American			Other Spanish		
	1994–95	2000–01	Percent change	1994–95	2000–01	Percent change	1994–95	2000–01	Percent change
Number	357,584	579,773	62.1	1,049,660	1,390,334	32.5	651,499	1,150,271	76.6
Percent of total Hispanics	4.6	6.1	...	13.5	14.6	...	8.4	12.1	...
Total expenditures	$25,127	$35,341	40.6	$28,367	$36,727	29.5	$27,127	$29,286	8.0
Food at home	3,535	3,926	11.1	3,884	4,524	16.5	3,839	3,475	–9.5
Housing (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	7,953	13,273	66.9	10,584	12,973	22.6	8,770	9,110	3.9
Shelter and utilities	6,651	11,312	70.1	9,505	11,028	16.0	7,642	7,750	1.4
Other housing	1,301	1,960	50.7	1,080	1,945	80.1	1,128	1,361	20.7
Apparel and services	848	1,088	28.3	1,264	1,481	17.2	1,263	1,267	.3
Transportation (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	4,264	6,958	63.2	4,813	7,086	47.2	5,058	6,303	24.6
Private	4,122	6,907	67.6	4,555	6,871	50.8	4,836	6,202	28.2
Public (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	143	51	–64.3	258	214	–17.1	222	101	–54.5
Health care	1,287	1,585	23.2	1,019	1,204	18.2	1,014	1,557	53.6
Health insurance	818	945	15.5	322	609	89.1	552	888	60.9
Medical services	302	441	46.0	602	449	–25.4	344	387	12.5
Prescription drugs	135	162	20.0	62	105	69.4	91	182	100.0
Medical supplies	31	36	16.1	33	40	21.2	28	101	260.7
Recreation and related expenditures	2,617	3,206	22.5	2,613	3,137	20.1	2,712	2,705	–.3
Food away from home	1,055	1,090	3.3	1,092	1,240	13.6	893	1,038	16.2
Entertainment	1,058	1,356	28.2	955	1,186	24.2	1,215	1,223	.7
Reading	90	66	–26.7	103	62	–39.8	112	77	–31.3
Transportation (on trips)	254	383	50.8	296	397	34.1	325	168	–48.3
Other lodging	161	311	93.2	167	252	50.9	166	199	19.9
Other	4,624	5,579	20.7	4,190	6,586	56.7	4,471	5,117	14.4
Alcohol	223	243	9.0	197	263	33.5	159	204	28.3
Tobacco and smoking supplies	126	243	92.9	103	161	56.3	183	206	12.6
Education	430	372	–13.5	545	610	11.9	292	499	70.9
Personal care	339	277	–18.3	260	283	8.8	233	254	9.0
Cash contributions	955	575	–39.8	425	1,430	236.5	499	580	16.2
Personal insurance	1,953	3,068	57.1	2,188	3,140	43.5	2,686	2,845	5.9
Miscellaneous	599	800	33.6	472	678	43.6	419	529	26.3

table 5, which shows the percent reporting each expenditure in 1994–95 and 2000–01, tends to support the latter hypothesis (more expensive apparel purchased) over the former (more apparel purchased). For Puerto Rican families, the percent reporting rises slightly, from 82 percent to 84 percent. For all other Hispanic families, it falls. The smallest decline is for Mexican families (3 percentage points) and the largest is for other Spanish families (15 percentage points). Given that percent reporting is lower in most cases, this would suggest that Hispanics are buying apparel and services less frequently than they used to, but that they are paying more for the apparel and services than they used to, even after adjusting for general apparel and service price increases

Similarly, expenditures for transportation (excluding vacation and pleasure trips) rose much more rapidly (43.1 percent) for Hispanics than did the price index for trans-

Table 5. Percent reporting expenditures for Hispanics by geographic origin of the reference person, 1994–95 and 2000–01

Characteristic	Total Hispanics			Mexican			Puerto Rican		
	1994–95	2000–01	Percentage point change	1994–95	2000–01	Percentage point change	1994–95	2000–01	Percentage point change
Number	7,791,811	9,491,476	...	4,835,721	5,289,878	...	897,347	1,081,220	...
Percent of total Hispanics	100.0	100.0	...	62.1	55.7	...	11.5	11.4	...
Expenditure category									
Total expenditures	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	.0
Food at home	99.1	99.4	.3	99.6	99.7	.1	99.3	99.0	–.3
Housing (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	99.9	99.7	–.2	99.9	99.8	–.1	100.0	99.6	–.4
Shelter and utilities	99.7	99.5	–.2	99.8	99.5	–.3	99.8	99.6	–.2
Other housing	67.4	67.7	.3	69.3	68.7	–.6	57.1	66.2	9.1
Apparel and services	88.7	84.1	–4.6	89.4	86.4	–3.0	81.6	84.0	2.4
Transportation (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	93.1	92.2	–.9	94.6	94.0	–.6	83.1	85.8	2.7
Private	83.5	84.3	.8	89.9	89.0	–.9	58.7	68.9	10.2
Public (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	21.0	16.6	–4.4	14.9	12.3	–2.6	36.0	28.4	–7.6
Health care	61.7	65.4	3.7	62.5	62.2	–.3	55.3	63.8	8.5
Health insurance	43.3	46.6	3.3	42.9	41.7	–1.2	45.2	47.2	2.0
Medical services	35.8	35.9	.1	36.7	36.4	–.3	25.3	32.6	7.3
Prescription drugs	26.2	30.9	4.7	25.5	30.8	5.3	21.0	29.7	8.7
Medical supplies	6.3	7.6	1.3	6.1	7.2	1.1	6.4	6.4	.0
Recreation and related expenditures	91.8	92.4	0.6	92.4	92.5	.1	90.8	94.0	3.2
Food away from home	75.6	74.2	–1.4	77.6	77.6	.0	65.7	68.4	2.7
Entertainment	81.7	83.7	2.0	82.7	82.9	.2	79.8	87.6	7.8
Reading	46.4	33.6	–12.8	44.6	32.1	–12.5	52.3	38.8	–13.5
Transportation (on trips)	9.7	8.9	–.8	7.9	7.7	–.2	12.5	10.1	–2.4
Other lodging	12.0	11.0	–1.0	12.0	10.7	–1.3	9.1	10.2	1.1
Other	95.0	95.6	.6	96.4	96.7	.3	90.4	90.7	.3
Alcohol	36.8	32.7	–4.1	38.2	33.1	–5.1	26.5	26.7	.2
Tobacco and smoking supplies	23.4	19.0	–4.4	21.4	18.1	–3.3	36.0	21.4	–14.6
Education	15.6	15.8	.2	16.0	14.8	–1.2	13.4	15.5	2.1
Personal care	70.1	72.4	2.3	71.9	72.7	.8	56.0	64.2	8.2
Cash contributions[1]	38.7	38.5	–.2	35.2	38.0	2.8	32.6	30.5	–2.1
Personal insurance	80.5	78.6	–1.9	84.1	82.8	–1.3	67.2	67.2	.0
Miscellaneous	39.3	38.5	–.8	40.8	38.0	–2.8	26.0	32.5	6.5

See footnote at end of table.

portation (12.5 percent). Each group experienced increases in private transportation expenditures, ranging from 28 percent for other Spanish families to 68 percent for Cuban families. However, public transportation (excluding vacation and pleasure trips) shows big differences within the Hispanic community. Although on average these expenditures were unchanged in nominal terms, these expenditures fell substantially for Central or South American families (17 percent), other Spanish families (55 percent), and Cuban families (64 percent). These expenditures rose for Puerto Rican families (6 percent) and Mexican families (56 percent). When examining percent reporting, all groups have lower figures for public transportation in 2000–01 than for that in 1994–95. Despite a fairly large decline in expenditures by Central or South American families (17 percent), this group had the smallest decline in percent reporting (1 percentage point). However, both Cuban (18 percentage points) and other Spanish families (15 percentage points) experienced large

Table 5. Continued—Percent reporting expenditures for Hispanics by geographic origin of the reference person, 1994–95 and 2000–01

Characteristic	Cuban			Central or South American			Other Spanish		
	1994–95	2000–01	Percentage point change	1994–95	2000–01	Percentage point change	1994–95	2000–01	Percentage point change
Number	357,584	579,773	...	1,049,660	1,390,334	...	651,499	1,150,271	...
Percent of total Hispanics	4.6	6.1	...	13.5	14.6	...	8.4	12.1	...
Expenditure category									
Total expenditures	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Food at home	99.3	99.4	.1	97.0	99.2	2.2	99.7	99.0	–.7
Housing (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	99.5	99.7	.2	99.6	99.9	.3	99.9	99.6	–.3
Shelter and utilities	99.5	99.7	.2	99.0	99.5	.5	99.9	99.6	–.3
Other housing	68.7	67.0	–1.7	70.0	71.1	1.1	63.1	60.4	–2.7
Apparel and services	85.8	77.0	–8.8	91.3	85.1	–6.2	90.4	75.9	–14.5
Transportation (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	89.0	88.0	–1.0	93.8	92.3	–1.5	96.2	91.8	–4.4
Private	77.1	84.3	7.2	79.5	77.9	–1.6	79.9	85.5	5.6
Public (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	28.3	10.8	–17.5	28.8	27.7	–1.1	29.6	14.9	–14.7
Health care	76.2	78.2	2.0	57.3	64.1	6.8	64.2	76.6	12.4
Health insurance	66.8	66.8	.0	32.7	45.0	12.3	48.0	60.2	12.2
Medical services	31.8	28.4	–3.4	39.7	35.3	–4.4	39.5	41.4	1.9
Prescription drugs	39.0	29.2	–9.8	26.0	26.8	.8	31.4	38.2	6.8
Medical supplies	7.0	6.8	–.2	6.4	6.8	.4	6.9	12.4	5.5
Recreation and related expenditures	84.1	90.7	6.6	93.3	91.9	–1.4	90.5	92.1	1.6
Food away from home	67.3	67.0	–.3	78.1	75.0	–3.1	75.6	66.6	–9.0
Entertainment	71.1	84.4	13.3	81.0	82.6	1.6	83.7	85.1	1.4
Reading	43.1	27.1	–16.0	46.2	29.8	–16.4	54.3	43.1	–11.2
Transportation (on trips)	10.3	11.6	1.3	12.4	12.0	–.4	14.7	8.1	–6.6
Other lodging	9.8	12.8	3.0	13.0	11.3	–1.7	16.2	11.8	–4.4
Other	92.5	95.6	3.1	94.3	95.5	1.2	93.6	95.3	1.7
Alcohol	37.2	31.4	–5.8	36.8	34.6	–2.2	40.4	34.4	–6.0
Tobacco and smoking supplies	18.9	23.6	4.7	19.4	17.8	–1.6	29.8	19.6	–10.2
Education	15.3	13.9	–1.4	18.0	19.7	1.7	12.0	17.3	5.3
Personal care	79.3	76.6	–2.7	68.5	73.5	5.0	73.7	75.6	1.9
Cash contributions[1]	72.6	29.6	–43.0	48.9	43.7	–5.2	43.0	47.1	4.1
Personal insurance	68.6	65.2	–3.4	81.3	81.7	.4	77.9	73.2	–4.7
Miscellaneous	34.9	46.0	11.1	38.8	38.3	–.5	49.5	42.9	–6.6

[1] Prior to the second quarter of 2001, cash contributions were only collected during the fifth interview. Therefore, the percent reporting shown here is for fifth interview consumer units only.

declines in percent reporting, concomitant with large declines in expenditures.

Although expenditures for health care rose about 21 percent for all Hispanics, only Central or South American families (18.2 percent) were very close to the increase in the CPI for medical care (18.5 percent). Puerto Rican families had the next highest increase (16.5 percent), followed by Mexican families (12.1 percent). In contrast, expenditures by other Spanish families rose much faster (53.6 percent) than the CPI for medical care. There is no clear pattern within the components to suggest why this would be. For example, health insurance expenditures rose dramatically for Central or South American families (89 percent), while expenditures for medical services fell sharply (25 percent). Although this may be an indication that Central or South American families were purchasing health insurance to cover medical service costs,

Table 6. Average annual expenditure shares for Hispanics by geographic origin of the reference person, 1994–95 and 2000–01

Expenditure category	Expenditure shares (in percent)											
	Total Hispanics		Mexican		Puerto Rican		Cuban		Central or South American		Other Spanish	
	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01
Number	7,791,811	9,491,476	4,835,721	5,289,878	897,347	1,081,220	357,584	579,773	1,049,660	1,390,334	651,499	1,150,271
Percent of total Hispanics	100.0	100.0	62.1	55.7	11.5	11.4	4.6	6.1	13.5	14.6	8.4	12.1
Total expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food at home	15.1	13.3	15.3	14.0	17.5	14.2	14.1	11.1	13.7	12.3	14.2	11.9
Housing (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	33.4	33.4	32.1	31.9	36.8	37.4	31.7	37.6	37.3	35.3	32.3	31.1
Shelter and utilities	29.0	28.6	27.5	27.4	32.3	32.9	26.5	32.0	33.5	30.0	28.2	26.5
Other housing	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.5	3.8	5.3	4.2	4.6
Apparel and services	5.0	4.3	5.3	4.5	4.9	4.8	3.4	3.1	4.5	4.0	4.7	4.3
Transportation (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	18.6	21.6	20.2	23.7	12.7	16.4	17.0	19.7	17.0	19.3	18.6	21.5
Private	18.1	21.3	20.0	23.4	11.9	15.6	16.4	19.5	16.1	18.7	17.8	21.2
Public (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	.5	.4	.2	.3	.9	.8	.6	.1	.9	.6	.8	.3
Health care	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	5.1	4.5	3.6	3.3	3.7	5.3
Health insurance	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.7	1.1	1.7	2.0	3.0
Medical services	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	.9	.9	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
Prescription drugs	.3	.5	.3	.5	.3	.5	.5	.5	.2	.3	.3	.6
Medical supplies	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3
Recreation and related expenditures	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.6	9.4	9.4	10.4	9.1	9.2	8.5	10.0	9.2
Food away from home	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.3	4.2	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.5
Entertainment	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.2	4.5	4.2
Reading	.3	.2	.3	.2	.4	.2	.4	.2	.4	.2	.4	.3
Transportation (on trips)	.8	.7	.5	.5	1.1	.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	.6
Other lodging	.5	.6	.4	.4	.7	.9	.6	.9	.6	.7	.6	.7
Other	15.1	15.7	14.7	14.8	15.2	14.8	18.4	15.8	14.8	17.9	16.5	17.5
Alcohol	.7	.7	.8	.7	.5	.6	.9	.7	.7	.7	.6	.7
Tobacco and smoking supplies	.6	.6	.5	.5	1.3	1.0	.5	.7	.4	.4	.7	.7
Education	1.1	1.1	.7	.7	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.7
Personal care	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	1.3	.8	.9	.8	.9	.9
Cash contributions	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.8	3.8	1.6	1.5	3.9	1.8	2.0
Personal insurance	8.1	8.7	8.0	8.7	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.7	7.7	8.5	9.9	9.7
Miscellaneous	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.8

apparently, they did not achieve as much success in prescription drug coverage, as these expenditures rose 69 percent—more than the increase for Puerto Rican families (54 percent) or Cuban families (20 percent). In contrast, expenditures for health insurance rose 61 percent for other Spanish families, while expenditures for medical services rose 13 percent, and prescription drug expenditures rose 100 percent for these consumer units. The percent reporting does not add much clarity to the situation. The percent reporting health insurance was relatively stable for Mexican (1-percentage point decrease), Puerto Rican (2-percentage point increase), and Cuban families (no change). The percent reporting rose substantially for Central or South American and other Spanish families (12 percentage points in each case). However, percent reporting medical services decreased for Central or South American families (4 percentage points), while it increased for other Spanish families (2 percentage points).

Expenditure shares. Another way to analyze expenditure patterns is to examine expenditure shares, or the proportion of total expenditures allocated to specific goods and services by the average family. Expenditure shares control for price changes, at least to some extent; if expenditures for a specific item increase over time, it may be due to increased consumption or increased prices, as stated before. However, if all prices double, and quantities purchased remain the same, then expenditures will double but shares will remain the same. As evidenced earlier in this article, inflation is rarely "pure"—that is, affecting all items in the same way. Still, expenditure shares provide an idea of how consumption is changing in a relative framework. Regardless of price levels, differences in shares may indicate different consumption patterns for groups. One method of analyzing these changes was developed by Prussian economist Ernst Engel in the 19th century. According to Engel's Proposition of 1857, as income increases, the proportion of total expenditures allocated to food decreases. Also, Engel found that shares allocated to housing and apparel stay roughly constant as income increases, while shares allocated for "luxury goods" increase.[15] Engel's findings can be used to analyze economic standing of different groups within the same time period, or the same group across time periods. For example, if the share of total expenditures allocated to food has decreased for a specific group over time, presumably, it is not because they are eating less food, but rather because prices for food have fallen, or incomes have risen (or both). Either way, this leaves more income for the group to allocate to other expenditures, and allows them to increase consumption or savings without giving up any food.

According to the type of analysis Engel performed, Hispanics are better off in 2000–01 than they were in 1994–95. As a group, the share of total expenditures allocated to food at home declined from 15 percent to 13 percent (table 6). The smallest change in percentage points was for Mexican families, whose share decreased from 15.3 percent of total expenditures to 14.0 percent. The largest change in percentage points was for Puerto Ricans, whose share decreased from 17.5 percent to 14.2 percent.

Consistent with Engel's findings, the shares allocated to apparel and services and housing were stable for all groups, with the exception of Cuban families. For these consumers, the share of total expenditures allocated to housing rose substantially, from 32 percent to 38 percent. This was nearly all accounted for by an increase in the share allocated to shelter and utilities, which rose from 27 percent to 32 percent. Similarly, expenditures for health care were stable for all groups; the largest change was for other Spanish families, in which case the share rose from 3.7 percent to 5.3 percent of total expenditures. Perhaps surprisingly, shares for recreation and related expenditures also held steady. This is not only true at the aggregate level, but also for all subcomponents for all groups.

Finally, according to Engel's analysis, transportation appears to be a luxury good, as shares for all groups increase notably. For Hispanics in general, the share rose from 19 percent to 22 percent of total expenditures. Of course, this expenditure category is dominated by private transportation. Again, for each group, private transportation shares rose. The smallest increase was for Central or South American families (16.1 to 18.7 percent), while the largest was for Puerto Rican families (11.9 to 15.6 percent).

Regression analysis

As described, differences in expenditure patterns are observed across Hispanic groups. Some of these differences may be due to differences in tastes and preferences across the groups. However, table 2 shows that there are also demographic differences across groups. Differences in income, age, or other characteristics can also influence expenditure patterns. To help discern what differences may be due to demographic differences and what differences may be due to underlying differences in tastes and preferences by geographic origin, regression analysis is used. As described in the previous work that this study updates,[16] regression analysis allows the user to estimate how (in this case) differences in geographic origin might be related to differences in expenditures, *ceteris paribus* (that is, given that all other characteristics are held constant). As with the previous work, major expenditure categories (food at home, shelter and utilities,[17] apparel and services, transportation excluding vacation and pleasure trips, and recreation and related expenditures) are examined using ordinary least squares regression. The "other" expenditures category is omitted from the analysis, despite constituting a substantial share of total expenditures, because it is composed of an eclectic mixture of goods and services. It is not clear what the meaning of the results of this regression would be at the

Table 7. Standardized results: Marginal propensity to expend (MPE) and permanent income elasticity by Hispanic group and expenditure category, 1994–95 and 2000–01

Expenditure category	Mexican		Puerto Rican		Cuban		Central or South American		Other Spanish	
	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01
Total expenditures	$24,911	$30,651	$24,911	$30,651	$24,911	$30,651	$24,911	$30,651	$24,911	$30,651
Food at home	3,761	4,063	3,761	4,063	3,761	4,063	3,761	4,063	3,761	4,063
Marginal propensity to expend	0.034	[1]0.040	[2]0.055	0.044	0.045	0.046	[2]0.061	[1]0.040	0.038	0.041
Permanent income elasticity	0.228	0.299	0.363	0.334	0.299	0.344	0.406	0.303	0.252	0.310
Shelter and utilities	7,216	8,779	7,216	8,779	7,216	8,779	7,216	8,779	7,216	8,779
Marginal propensity to expend	0.145	[1]0.151	[2]0.189	[2]0.201	0.120	[1,2]0.186	[2]0.183	[2]0.171	0.164	0.149
Permanent income elasticity	0.501	0.526	0.654	0.703	0.416	0.651	0.633	0.596	0.531	0.520
Apparel and services	1,246	1,322	1,246	1,322	1,246	1,322	1,246	1,322	1,246	1,322
Marginal propensity to expend	0.073	0.057	[2]0.093	0.065	[2]0.049	0.057	0.069	0.060	0.086	[2]0.070
Permanent income elasticity	1.467	1.319	1.862	1.517	0.976	1.316	1.373	1.387	1.727	1.633
Transportation (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	4,632	6,629	4,632	6,629	4,632	6,629	4,632	6,629	4,632	6,629
Marginal propensity to expend	0.268	0.320	[2]0.386	[2]0.403	[2]0.341	[2]0.405	0.254	0.343	[2]0.168	[2].258
Permanent income elasticity	1.443	1.481	2.074	1.865	1.833	1.870	1.367	1.586	0.903	1.191
Recreation and related expenditures	2,219	2,684	2,219	2,684	2,219	2,684	2,219	2,684	2,219	2,684
Marginal propensity to expend	0.143	0.144	0.157	0.129	[2]0.184	0.159	0.142	0.140	0.150	0.148
Permanent income elasticity	1.611	1.641	1.766	1.478	2.063	1.814	1.593	1.602	1.689	1.695

[1] Income coefficient is statistically significantly different from 1994–95 at the 90-percent confidence level; see table 8 for more information.

[2] Income coefficient is statistically significantly different from Mexican consumers at the 90-percent confidence level; see table 8 for more information.

aggregate level, and the individual components are too infrequently reported to warrant separate analysis.

Description of variables. In addition to the expenditures described (that is, the dependent variables), several independent variables are used in these regressions. Most are common to all regressions. Consistent with the previous work, these variables include: total expenditures, age (and age squared) of reference person, number of adults (and number squared), number of children[18] (and number squared), and dummy variables describing the reference person's family type (single person, husband and wife only, single parent, or other family), region of residence (Northeast, Midwest, or West), degree of urbanization (rural), education (less than high school graduate, some college, or college graduate), and working status (self-employed, retired, or not working for reasons other than retirement). The "omitted" categories for these dummy variables include: husband and wife with children (family type), South (region of residence), urban (degree of urbanization), high school graduate (education), and wage and salary earner (working status). These variables are omitted, as is traditional when dummy variables are employed, to avoid perfect multicollinearity.

In updating the previous work, two new binary variables are added: Black and other race. (The omitted category is White.) In the previous work, race did not differ substantially across Hispanic groups. Only two—Central or South American (7.4 percent) and other Spanish (10.4 percent) had substantially more than 5 percent reporting "Black" for race of the reference person. (Cuban families had 5.3 percent reporting, but they were the smallest Hispanic group in 1994–95.) For "other race," all groups reported less than 2 percent, and two groups (Cuban and other Spanish) had no reports for reference person of "other race." However, as mentioned earlier, the sample is larger in 2000–01 than 1994–95, thus providing more observations for families whose reference person is Black or "other race." Additionally, the percentage that report Black for race of reference person has increased for all Hispanic groups except other Spanish (for whom it declined), and each group has at least some reports of "other race." Because the Hispanic groups are now less homogenous by race, and because homogeneity may continue to decrease in the future, race is now added to the regression analysis. The 1994–95 regression results reported in this work include this variable as well as the 2000–01 results.

In addition, a few independent variables are included only in selected regressions. For example, the housing regression contains dummy variables describing housing tenure (owned with no mortgage or renter; owned with mortgage is omitted) and continuous variables describing size of dwelling (number of rooms, bedrooms, bathrooms, and half-baths).[19] The regressions for transportation and recreation and related expenditures also contain variables describing number of automobiles and other vehicles owned by the consumer unit. These variables are selectively included because in each case, they will clearly affect expenditures for the dependent variable under study, but do not necessarily directly affect other expenditures. (For example, number of bedrooms will clearly affect housing expenditures,

Table 8. Statistical significance of coefficient changes over time by Hispanic group and selected expenditure categories, 1994–95 and 2000–01

Expenditure category	Mexican		Puerto Rican		Cuban		Central or South American		Other Spanish	
	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01
Total expenditures	$24,911	$30,651	$24,911	$30,651	$24,911	$30,651	$24,911	$30,651	$24,911	$30,651
Food at home	3,761	4,063	3,761	4,063	3,761	4,063	3,761	4,063	3,761	4,063
Different intercept than Mexicans	...	...	99	(1)	(1)	(1)	99	(1)	(1)	(1)
Different MPE than Mexicans	...	...	99	(1)	(1)	(1)	99	(1)	(1)	(1)
Different intercept than own group 1994–95	...	95	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	95	...	(1)
Different MPE than 1994–95	...	99	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	90	...	(1)
Shelter and utilities	7,216	8,779	7,216	8,779	7,216	8,779	7,216	8,779	7,216	8,779
Different intercept than Mexicans	...	...	99	99	(1)	99	99	90	(1)	(1)
Different MPE than Mexicans	...	...	99	99	(1)	99	99	95	(1)	(1)
Different intercept than own group 1994–95	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	99	...	(1)	...	(1)
Different MPE than 1994–95	...	95	...	(1)	...	99	...	(1)	...	(1)
Apparel and services	1,246	1,322	1,246	1,322	1,246	1,322	1,246	1,322	1,246	1,322
Different intercept than Mexicans	...	...	95	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	95
Different MPE than Mexicans	...	...	90	(1)	90	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	95
Different intercept than own group 1994–95	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	(1)
Different MPE than 1994–95	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	(1)
Transportation (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	4,632	6,629	4,632	6,629	4,632	6,629	4,632	6,629	4,632	6,629
Different intercept than Mexicans	...	...	99	99	95	99	(1)	(1)	99	99
Different MPE than Mexicans	...	...	99	99	95	99	(1)	(1)	99	99
Different intercept than own group 1994–95	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	90	...	90
Different MPE than 1994–95	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	(1)
Recreation and related expenditures	2,219	2,684	2,219	2,684	2,219	2,684	2,219	2,684	2,219	2,684
Different intercept than Mexicans	...	...	(1)	(1)	95	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Different MPE than Mexicans	...	...	(1)	(1)	95	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Different intercept than own group 1994–95	...	95	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	(1)
Different MPE than 1994–95	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	(1)

[1] The difference is not statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

but not food at home expenditures.)

Also important is the inclusion of total expenditures as a proxy for permanent income. This is done for both theoretical and empirical reasons. Theoretically, consumers do not make expenditure decisions based only on income received today (that is, current income), but also on income they expect to receive in the future. This theory, proposed by Milton Friedman, is known to economists as the "permanent income hypothesis."[20] But there are empirical reasons for using permanent income as well. For example, because "permanent" income incorporates expectations of future earnings, there may be less variability in the relationship between expenditures and "permanent" income than "current" income.[21] Furthermore, current income is not necessarily reported in full by all families, even by so-called complete reporters. Removing "incomplete" reporters reduces sample size, and not even in a random fashion, because incomplete reporters are not randomly distributed throughout the CE sample.[22]

Furthermore, following a general trend in income reporting, the percentage of Hispanic consumer units classified as complete income reporters was lower in 2000–01 than in 1994–95, especially for Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish families (table 2). For all these reasons, total expenditures are used as a proxy for permanent income. (For convenience, the term "income" will be used henceforth to mean "permanent income.")

Model specification. The goal of the regressions is to obtain parameter estimates that can be used to calculate the marginal propensity to expend (MPE) for different goods and services for each Hispanic group in 2000–01, and to compare these results both intra-temporally (for example, Puerto Rican

families to Mexican families in 2000–01) and inter-temporally (for example, Puerto Rican families in 2000–01 to Puerto Rican families in 1994–95). The MPE's are then used to calculate income elasticity for each good or service to see whether or not there are differences in expenditure patterns among Hispanics of different geographic origin. Similarly, following the previous work, these elasticities are estimated for each Hispanic group by using its own mean permanent income ("unadjusted" estimation) or by using the average permanent income for the sample as a whole ("standardized" estimation) in cases where permanent income is needed to estimate these factors.

To achieve these goals accurately, Box-Cox transformations are performed on both the dependent variables and the income variables in each of the equations. These transformations are used to reduce heteroscedasticity. (See appendix for details.) For consistency, the same transformations are applied to the 2000–01 data as were applied to the 1994–95 data in the previous work. Because of the Box-Cox transformations, parameter estimates in most of the models do not have any immediately interpretable intuitive meaning. Therefore, for the reader's convenience, important measures that are derived from these parameter estimates (such as the MPE's and income elasticities, described subsequently) are presented in table 7. Table 8 describes whether the income parameters are different across geographic origin within each time period, and whether the income parameters have changed over time within each geographic origin.

The model, then, is specified as follows:

$$Y^* = \alpha_m + \alpha_m T + \Sigma\alpha_i D_i + \Sigma\alpha_i D_i T + \beta_m I + \beta_m IT + \Sigma\beta_i D_i I + \Sigma\beta_i D_i IT + \beta_j X_j + \beta_j X_j T + e$$

where

Y^* is the (Box-Cox transformation of the) dependent variable;

α_m is the intercept of the regression equation;

T is a dummy variable describing the time period for the interview (0 for 1994–95; 1 for 2000–01);

α_i are parameter estimates;

D_i are dummy variables describing geographic origin for non-Mexican Hispanics;

β_m,β_i are parameter estimates for the income variable;

I is permanent income (i.e., total expenditures);

β_j is a vector of parameter estimates for various independent variables;

X_j is a vector of independent variables;

e is the error of the regression.

This specification allows relationships for all variables to differ by geographic origin as well as over time, and for statistical tests to be performed to ascertain whether or not observed differences are statistically significant. In the 1994–95 data, *t*-tests are sufficient to distinguish whether parameter estimates differ statistically from the reference group to the group in question. For changes over time, *F*-tests are used.[23]

Because Mexicans are the largest segment of the Hispanic population, it is with reference to them that statistically significant differences are examined. While it is possible to test each group against each other (for example, are Cubans statistically significantly different from Puerto Ricans), such comparisons would be cumbersome with five groups, especially when comparing across years. Because the main point of this section is to test whether Hispanics are homogeneous or not in 2000–01, and whether expenditure patterns have changed over time for each group, this specification provides sufficient information.

Results. There are two ways to analyze the regression results: in "unadjusted" and "standardized" forms. Here the unadjusted results show the estimated MPE and elasticity for each good, assuming that they are purchased by the "average" Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish family. The standardized figures use average expenditures and permanent income from all Hispanic families. Therefore, the standardized results, presented in table 7, are analyzed here. They are the closest to *ceteris paribus* assumptions: That is, the MPE's and elasticities can only differ if the income parameter estimate differs across geographic origin. With the unadjusted results, it is possible that Engel curves are identical for two groups, but they still have different MPE's and elasticities because the average member of each group is on a different point of the same Engel curve. Therefore, it is more difficult to isolate reasons for differences in the unadjusted results. For this reason, the standardized results are described in this section. However, the unadjusted results are presented in the appendix because they may be of interest to readers who need information on MPE's and elasticities for each group, but who are not concerned with why the differences occur—that is, whether they are the result of differences in income, or the reflection of different tastes and preferences in the different groups. Consistent with the previous work, in this study, the unadjusted and standardized results are not largely different.

According to the regression results, expenditure patterns differ across Hispanic subgroups, although the differences are not entirely consistent with those found in 1994–95. For example, in 1994–95, both Puerto Rican and Central or South American families were found to have different intercepts and income coefficients for food at home than Mexican families. These differences were statistically significant at the 99-percent confidence level. However, in 2000–01, neither group is found to differ in a statistically significant way from Mexican families, indicating homogeneity by origin for food at home expenditures. Another example of inconsistency is

that other Spanish families were not statistically significantly different from Mexican families in their apparel and service expenditures in 1994–95, but they are different in 2000–01. In some cases, though, the differences are consistent across time. For example, Puerto Rican families are found to be significantly different from Mexican families in their transportation expenditures; in each time period tested, both the intercept and income coefficient differ statistically at the 99-percent confidence level. And for Cuban families, the difference has become more significant—rising from 95 percent confidence in 1994–95 to 99 percent confidence in 2000–01 for both the intercept and income coefficient.

Perhaps of more interest is whether changes within groups have taken place over time. That is, do Mexican families (and all other groups) in 2000–01 still have the same intercept and income coefficients that they had for food at home (or other expenditures) in 1994–95? In many cases, changes are observed over time for one or more groups of Hispanic consumers.

For food at home, Mexican consumers have experienced a change in both the intercept and slope of their Engel curves. The change in the slope means that MPE, and therefore, elasticity, have changed over time. The MPE has risen from 3 cents to 4 cents, and the elasticity has risen from 0.23 to 0.30. Central or South American families have had the opposite experience—the MPE has fallen from 6 cents to 4 cents, and elasticity has fallen from 0.41 to 0.30.

For shelter and utilities, the coefficient for income for Mexican families increased by a statistically significant amount, but it had little effect on the estimated MPE or elasticity. However, for Cuban families, both changed substantially. The MPE rose from 12 cents to 19 cents; the elasticity rose from 0.42 to 0.65. This may be related to the change in housing tenure observed for Cuban families over the study period.[24]

For the remaining expenditures, no income coefficient changes are significant at the 95-percent confidence level. Although in some cases there appear to be notable changes over time (for example, for Cuban families, the apparel and service elasticity rises from 0.98 to 1.32) the change is not statistically significant, and may be observed by chance.

Summary and conclusions

Previous literature has shown that not only does ethnicity account for substantial variation in consumer expenditures, it has shown that these differences can occur among subgroups of particular ethnicities. In particular, while many researchers treat "Hispanics" as homogenous, previous work finds that there is substantial variation in expenditure patterns by Hispanics of different geographic origin.

This work shows that the Hispanic population is worth revisiting. The percentage of the population accounted for by Hispanic consumers continues to increase at a substantial pace. In addition, the composition of the Hispanic population has changed even in the few years since the previous work was published. For example, although Mexican families are still the majority of Hispanic families, they account for a smaller portion of the total in 2000–01 than in 1994–95, in large part ceding ground to families of "other Spanish" origin. Given these changes, it is important to see whether expenditure patterns have changed at the aggregate level and, if so, whether or not the changes are due solely to changes in composition of the Hispanic population, or are at least in part caused by underlying changes in tastes and preferences of the groups under study. (These changes could be caused by changes in the groups themselves; for example, immigrants arriving from Mexico between 1994–95 and 2000–01 might have different tastes and preferences than those who were here prior to 1994. Unfortunately, because no data on length of residency in the United States are collected by the Consumer Expenditure Survey, it is not possible to precisely identify the cause of the differences.)

Some demographic characteristics, such as age of reference person, have not changed much over the study period for Hispanics. However, others, such as educational attainment, appear to have changed. Some of these changes may explain higher levels of total expenditures in 2000–01, which for Mexican, Cuban, and Central or South American families rose faster than inflation. For other Spanish families, total expenditures also increased, but at a slower rate than inflation. Despite these changes, though, most Hispanic families in the aggregate account for approximately their population share of total expenditures in the economy. (For example, Mexicans account for 56 percent of Hispanic consumer units and 54 percent of total consumer expenditures by Hispanics.)

Analysis of expenditure shares indicates that Hispanics, in general, are spending a smaller proportion of their dollars on food at home, which means they have a larger share to spend on other goods and services. Given that food at home is a necessity good, this suggests that Hispanics are a bit better off economically in 2000–01 than they were in 1994–95.

Finally, regression analysis is performed to estimate whether changes observed in expenditures are due to changes in income or other similar factors, or to changes in underlying preferences. As with the earlier study, substantial variation is observed across geographic origins. However, over time, only a few changes have occurred. As explained in the main text, it is difficult to control completely for price changes in performing these analyses, so these results should be interpreted cautiously.

This work shows that Hispanic consumers continue to be an important segment of total consumer expenditures in the United States. It also shows that expenditure patterns continue to differ by geographic origin, at the same time geographic origin is changing within the Hispanic community. Given

these changing characteristics and the increasing proportion of the population for which the Hispanic community accounts, it is important to continue to monitor these groups to obtain a better understanding of the patterns in consumer spending and predicting what shapes they may take in the future. □

Notes

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[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2001*, p. 17, table 15, available on the Internet at: **http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/01statab/pop.pdf**.

[2] More information on consumer spending by Hispanics, is available onand **http://www.bls.gov/cex/2000/Standard/tenracar.pdf**. However, comparable tables of consumer spending by Hispanics are not available at this site prior to 1994.

[3] For examples, see Janet Wagner and Horacio Soberon-Ferrar, "The Effect of Ethnicity on Selected Household Expenditures," *The Social Science Journal*, February 1990, pp. 181–98; and Geoffrey D. Paulin, "A growing market: expenditures by Hispanic consumers," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1998, pp. 3–21.

[4] Paulin, "A growing market."

[5] Geoffrey D. Paulin, "Variation in Food Purchases: A Study of Inter-Ethnic and Intra-Ethnic Group Patterns Involving the Hispanic Community," *Family and Consumer Sciences Research Journal*, vol. 29, no. 4, June 2001, pp. 336–381.

[6] A consumer unit is defined as members of a household related by blood, marriage, adoption, or other legal arrangement; a single person living alone or sharing a household with others but who is financially independent; or two or more persons living together who share responsibility for at least two out of three major types of expenses— food, housing, and other expenses. In this article, the terms *consumer unit, family,* and *household* are used interchangeably for convenience.

[7] These data describing consumer units are obtained from the Interview component of the Consumer Expenditure Survey. The weights for this survey are updated periodically using data obtained from the Census Bureau. In addition to using later information in computing the revised weights, the methodology for constructing the weights changed for processing the 1997 and later data. (See *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Chapter 16, **http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch16_c.htm**.) For these reasons alone, one might expect to see differences in outcomes for 1994–95 data, which were processed using the old weighting scheme, and the 2000–01 data, processed using the revised weighting scheme. In addition, the sample size increased in 1999, as described subsequently in the text. However, data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (based on the Current Population Survey) also shows that the Hispanic community is changing. The results, in fact, are similar to those shown in table 1, at least for overall growth rates. Using population, rather than consumer unit, figures, the Census data show that the non-Hispanic population increased 6 percent from 1995 to 2000, compared with 19 percent for the Hispanic population. They also show that each Hispanic ethnic group increased faster than the non-Hispanic population: 21 percent for Mexican origin; 8 percent for Puerto Rican origin; 12 percent for Cuban origin; 29 percent for Central or South American origin; and 7 percent for other Spanish origin. (For 1995 data, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1996*, p. 51, table 53, **http://www.census.gov/prod/2/gen/96statab/pop.pdf**; for 2000 data, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2001*, p. 43, table 41, **http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/01statab/pop.pdf**) Some of the differences between the Consumer Expenditure Survey and Census data may lie in the fact that the first set is based on numbers of consumer units, and the second set is based on individual members of the population; if one community has a large influx of single-person immigrants, for example, and the established community is comprised of multi-member families, the number of consumer units may increase dramatically, while the population for the group does not rise so rapidly. Additionally, there are differences in methodologies for calculating the figures used by the different sources. (For example, the Consumer Expenditure Survey weights are not computed using ethnic origin, but the Current Population Survey weights do use ethnic origin; see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Chapter 1, **http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch1_g.htm**.) Nevertheless, each shows that the Hispanic population is changing dramatically, and indicates usefulness in examining these groups once again.

[8] Paulin, "A growing market."

[9] A report describing the 1998–99 survey results indicates that the "Interview survey collects detailed data on an estimated 60 percent to 70 percent of total household expenditures. Global estimates, that is, expense patterns for a 3-month period, are obtained for food and other selected items, accounting for an additional 20 percent to 25 percent of total expenditures." See *Consumer Expenditure Survey 1998–99*, Report 955 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 2001), p. 272.

[10] The first person identified when the respondent is asked who is responsible for owning or renting the home. In this study, the reference person is assumed to be the parent in all cases.

[11] "Mexican" origin includes reference persons identified as Mexican; Mexican-American; and Chicano. "Central or South American" origin may include reference persons from Brazil, French Guyana, or other areas where the official language is not Spanish. The Consumer Expenditure Survey only asks whether the reference person is of "Central or South American" origin, and does not allow for finer distinctions. Similarly, "other Spanish" could include persons with familial ties to Spain, Caribbean islands other than Puerto Rico or Cuba (such as the Dominican Republic), or other areas. It is important to note these differences, because changes over time in these groups (Central and South American as well as other Spanish) may be due to changes in the underlying composition of these groups, which are not detectable in the Consumer Expenditure Survey.

[12] In general, complete income reporters are defined as consumer units for which the respondent reports at least one major source of income for the consumer unit, such as wages and salaries, self-employment income, or Social Security income. However, even complete income reporters do not necessarily provide a full accounting of income from all sources.

[13] Data from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service confirm that patterns of immigration have changed for Central Americans. According to data presented in the *U.S. Statistical Abstracts* (1996, table 8; and 2002, table 7) immigration from Central America rose from 39,900 in 1994 to 66,400 in 2000; an increase of 66 percent. By far, the largest increase is for immigrants from Nicaragua. In 1994, approximately 5,300 immigrants arrived from this country. In 2000, the number increased to 24,000; an increase of 353 percent. In addition, the proportion of immigrants from Central America for which Nicaraguans accounted rose from 13 percent to 36 percent—that is, from fewer than 1 in 7 to more than 1 in 3. Immigrants from El Salvador, who had accounted for the largest proportion—44 percent—in 1994, dropped to second place in 2000—34 percent. Nevertheless, the only group for which the number of immigrants actually declined

was for Panama. There were 2,400 immigrants from this country in 1994 compared to 1,800 in 2000.

Although the data for South American immigrants are limited on these tables, they show that total immigration from South America rose 18 percent over this time, from 47,400 immigrants in 1994 to 56,100 in 2000. (When immigrants from Brazil and Guyana—the two non-Spanish speaking countries for which data are available—are excluded, the increase is 23 percent.) Data for other Spanish are even less available, although immigration from the Dominican Republic declined substantially, from 51,200 in 1994 to 17,500 in 2000.

For more information on immigration patterns from these areas, see the *U.S. Statistical Abstracts*.

[14] Paulin, "Variation in Food Purchases," 2001.

[15] Louis Phlips, *Applied Consumption Analysis* (Amsterdam, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V.; distributed in the U.S. and Canada by Elsevier Science Publishing Company, Inc. of New York, NY), p. 103.

[16] Paulin, "A growing market."

[17] Shelter and utilities is analyzed instead of total housing because shelter (largely, rent and mortgage interest payments) and utilities contitutes the basic expenditures most families would incur on a recurring basis.

[18] In this case, children are defined as persons under 18 years old. In the Consumer Expenditure Survey, they are defined as the offspring of the reference person. It is possible that a person under 18 is not the offspring of the reference person. This may be because the reference person is the grandparent, aunt or uncle, or some other relative of the person under 18. It may also be that the person under 18 is the reference person—for example, a 17-year-old college student might be included in the sample. By the same token, number of adults is ascertained by subtracting persons under 18 from total family size. Therefore, in the case of the 17-year-old college student, the consumer unit could have no adults and one child.

[19] There are slightly fewer degrees of freedom for the housing regressions because variables related to size of dwelling are occasionally missing in the Consumer Expenditure Survey data. However, the number of missing values is small, and the pattern of missingness is presumed to be random, so the omission of these observations should not cause any problems in the analysis.

[20] Milton Friedman, *A Theory of the Consumption Function* (Princeton, search, 1957), p. 221.

[21] Suppose, for example, that one family consistently earns $20,000 per year, and another one usually earns $15,000, but for some reason received an unexpected $5,000 in income during the past year. Even though both families earned $20,000 in "current" income, they may have very different spending patterns. Note that each will have different "permanent" incomes, because the family receiving the extra transitory income ($5,000) will realize that this is a one time only event, and adjust spending accordingly.

[22] For a detailed discussion of "complete" and "incomplete" reporters, see Geoffrey D. Paulin and David L. Ferraro , "Imputing income in the Consumer Expenditure Survey," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1994, pp. 23–31.

[23] Additional tables containing specific results, such as parameter estimates, *t*-statistics, and *F*-statistics are available on the Internet at: **http://www.bls.gov/cex/csxart.htm** or upon request to the author: Paulin_G@bls.gov.

[24] The percentage of Cuban families sampled who report "owning with a mortgage" increases substantially from 1994–95 to 2000–01, while the percentage reporting renting their homes decreases substantially. In previous work, Geoffrey D. Paulin finds that homeowners and renters have different tastes and preferences, even when other characteristics are taken into account. This work finds that homeowners have a lower MPE than renters for primary housing and related services, but in that study, primary housing and related services includes household operations and house furnishings and equipment in addition to shelter and utilities, which are studied separately in this article. Therefore, it is difficult to say precisely whether the change in MPE is a direct result of the difference in percent reporting renting versus owning, or due to other factors. See Geoffrey D. Paulin, "A Comparison of Consumer Expenditures by Housing Tenure," *The Journal of Consumer Affairs*, Summer 1995, pp. 164–198, especially, pp. 174–75.

APPENDIX: Notes on methodology

Box-Cox transformations. The two most important variables (aside from ethnicity) considered in this section are expenditures and income. However, neither of these is often found to have a normal distribution,[1] a problem that can cause biased regression results. One solution is to transform these data so that they are approximately normally distributed. One method that has been used with expenditure data is the Box-Cox transformation.[2] Perhaps the most frequently cited version is as follows:

$$Y^* = (Y^\lambda - 1)/\lambda$$

where

Y^* is the transformed version of the variable

Y is expenditures for a specific good or service (for example, food at home or apparel)

λ is a parameter.

This version of the equation is most useful in demonstrating two special cases for the value of λ. On the one hand, if λ is one, then no transformation of the independent variable is necessary. (The net result is that Y^* equals $Y - 1$, and subtracting a constant from each observation of Y will not affect the distribution.) On the other hand, if λ approaches zero, then Y^* is approximately equal to the natural log of Y.

Although this specification is useful for deriving the value of Y^* when λ approaches zero, it does not yield an intuitive interpretation when λ takes on any other value.[3] However, on the same page of the original article on which they describe this specification, G.E.P. Box and D.R. Cox point out that this equation can be simplified to:

$$Y^* = Y^\lambda$$

This leads to a simple interpretation of both λ and the

equation as a whole. For example, if λ is found to be ½, then the transformed variable is simply the square root of Y. In the regression, then, each value of the dependent value is replaced by its square root, and the regression is performed in the usual way. (Note that at least for the special case where λ equals one, it is even easier to see that no transformation is necessary; Y^* equals Y in this case.)

The obvious question raised is how one calculates the value of λ. Conventionally, this is done by trial and error. Several values for λ are used, and whichever λ yields the model with the lowest mean square error is the selected value. However, this method is extremely time consuming, and nearly impossible when one considers that there are two variables (expenditures AND income) that are being trans-formed. In this study λ is estimated through a maximum likelihood procedure described by Stuart Scott and Daniel J. Rope, who specifically study transformations of Consumer Expenditure Survey data.[4] The results of this procedure are shown in the following text tabulation:

Expenditure	*Optimal value for* λ
Food at home	0.250
Shelter and utilities	.250
Apparel and services	.125
Transportation (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	.000
Recreation and related expenditures	.125
Health care	.125

Marginal propensity to expend. One of the most important results that can be derived from the regressions presented is the marginal propensity to expend (MPE).[5] This term is defined as the percentage of an additional dollar the family would spend on a specific good if given an additional dollar. The MPE is equal to the slope of the Engel curve (that is, expenditures as a function of income for each good or service), and is a critical component of elasticity; each of the elasticities shown in table 5 of the text are derived from the marginal propensity to expend money for the same good.

In most literature, the MPE is referred to as the "marginal propensity to consume" (MPC). In the previous work, in fact, the term "MPC" was used. The reason for the difference in terminology comes from the inter-temporal comparisons. The usual meaning of the term MPC is the change in quantity demanded given a unit increase in income. It can also mean the change in expenditure given a unit increase in income, as noted. However, this is only true assuming prices are constant. To illustrate, suppose that a person regularly purchases apples by the pound. The expenditure for apples can be shown to be:

$$X = PQ$$

Where

X is the expenditure on apples;

P is the price per pound for apples;

Q is the number of pounds of apples purchased.

Suppose further that expenditures are a linear function of income:

$$X = a + bI.$$

According to this equation, if income (I) rises by one dollar, expenditures (X) will increase by b cents. Because the price per pound is fixed for all consumers who shop at the same store (that is, it is not related to income), the only way that X can change in response to an increase in I is because Q changes in response to an increase in I. That is, the higher the income, the more pounds of apples the customer purchases.

During the time frames under study (1994–95 and 2000–01) price changes were fairly small, in general. However, even if year-to-year changes are small, over time, they can add up to large changes in prices across the periods (that is, when comparing 1994–95 to 2000–01). Note that even if I and Q stay the same, X could rise over time simply because P rises over time. (It is even possible for X to rise if P rises by a larger percentage than Q declines.) If price changes affected all goods in exactly the same way, it would be easy to control for these changes when comparing MPEs. However, as described in the text, the different goods and services compared experienced different price changes over time; in fact, although most prices rose, prices for apparel and services declined from 1994–95 to 2000–01. None of the price increases studied exactly matched the increase in overall prices. Therefore, relative prices of goods and services will differ over the periods. For example, as noted, prices for apparel and services declined while total prices increased. Therefore, apparel and services are relatively less expensive in 2000–01 than in 1994–95. Similarly, prices for transportation rose at a slower rate (12.5 percent) than all prices (16.2 percent). Although actual prices were higher in 2000–01 for transportation than they were in 1994–95, relative to other goods and services, transportation cost less in 1994–95 than in 2000–01. And because prices for medical care rose faster (18.5 percent) than other prices, medical care was relatively more expensive in 2000–01 than in 1994–95, although its relative increase (that is, its increase compared with other price increases) is not nearly so large as its actual price increase (the aforementioned 18.5 percent). Given that relative prices are different in these time periods, then even given the same income across years, consumers will allocate the dollars differently (for example, they might purchase more apparel and services in 2000–01 than in 1994–95). Even if permanent income is price-adjusted by the change in total prices, different allocations will occur if the price change for the good under study is different than the change in total prices.[6] That is, because of the change in relative prices, the MPE for each good changes. The reason is that the change in relative prices changes the Engel curve that describes the consumer's expenditures.[7]

One way to correct for the change in relative prices is to adjust both permanent income by the change in overall prices, and adjust the specific good (that is, food at home) by the change

Table A-1. Unadjusted results: marginal propensity to expend (MPE) and permanent income elasticity by Hispanic group and expenditure category, 1994–95 and 2000–01

Expenditure category	Mexican		Puerto Rican		Cuban		Central or South American		Other Spanish	
	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01	1994–95	2000–01
Total expenditures	$24,164	$29,545	$23,194	$27,191	$25,127	$35,341	$28,367	$36,727	$27,127	$29,286
Food at home	3,686	4,127	4,052	3,853	3,535	3,926	3,884	4,524	3,839	3,475
Marginal propensity to expend	0.035	[1]0.042	[2]0.062	0.048	0.043	0.039	[2]0.055	[1]0.036	0.035	0.038
Permanent income elasticity	0.229	0.298	0.357	0.338	0.303	0.347	0.403	0.295	0.250	0.322
Shelter and utilities	6,653	8,102	7,489	8,937	6,651	11,312	9,505	11,028	7,642	7,750
Marginal propensity to expend	0.141	[1]0.147	[2]0.209	[2]0.230	0.112	[1,2]0.195	[2]0.198	[2]0.169	0.147	0.142
Permanent income elasticity	0.511	0.536	0.648	0.699	0.424	0.611	0.591	0.563	0.524	0.536
Apparel and services	1,291	1,325	1,125	1,292	848	1,088	1,264	1,481	1,263	1,267
Marginal propensity to expend	0.078	0.059	[2]0.091	0.072	[2]0.035	0.042	0.061	0.055	0.080	[2]0.071
Permanent income elasticity	1.461	1.319	1.886	1.521	1.024	1.349	1.370	1.367	1.724	1.641
Transportation (excluding vacation and pleasure trips)	4,875	6,989	2,950	4,453	4,264	6,958	4,813	7,086	5,058	6,303
Marginal propensity to expend	0.291	0.350	[2]0.264	[2]0.305	[2]0.311	[2]0.368	0.232	0.306	[2]0.168	[2]0.256
Permanent income elasticity	1.443	1.481	2.074	1.865	1.833	1.870	1.367	1.586	0.903	1.191
Recreation and related expenditures	2,047	2,529	2,170	2,558	2,617	3,206	2,613	3,137	2,712	2,705
Marginal propensity to expend	0.138	0.142	0.166	0.140	[2]0.210	0.161	0.144	0.134	0.165	0.156
Permanent income elasticity	1.627	1.653	1.771	1.487	2.021	1.774	1.561	1.571	1.648	1.693

[1] Income coeficient is statistically different from 1994–95 at the 90-percent confidence level, see table 8 for more information.

[2] Income coeficient is statistically significantly different from Mexican consumers at the 90-percent confidence level; see table 8 for information.

in its own price. In this case "real" food at home expenditures are regressed on "real" permanent income. The problem with applying this approach is that only two categories under study (food at home and apparel and services) have CPI values that directly match them. For example, there is a CPI for transportation, but it includes airfares and other expenditures for travel on vacation and pleasure trips, which are included in recreation and related expenditures in this study. It is not clear how to either disaggregate these components from the CPI to match the transportation expenditure data, or how to price-adjust the transportation data correctly at the component level and to sum the results.[8]

Nonetheless, the MPE is useful to examine. Within a time period (that is, 1994–95 or 2000–01) the MPE and the MPC can be considered identical, because within the period, all consumers can be assumed to face the same prices. Changes across time periods have to be interpreted cautiously, because they may reflect changes in relative prices rather than actual tastes and preferences. However, some information can still be gleaned by examining the changes as a whole. For example, suppose that the relative price of a good increases, and so does the MPE. This may indicate an underlying change in the tastes and preferences of the group for which this is true. Additionally, if the MPE rises for some groups and falls for others, there may be something happening in at least one of the groups that is not related to price changes, because each group faces the same changes in prices over time.

Empirically, it is also important to point out that the MPE can be derived in two ways. First, it can be derived for the average family in each ethnic group. These are shown in table A-1 as the "unadjusted" MPE's.[9] In other words, to compute the MPE for food at home for Mexican families, income and food expenditures for the average Mexican family are used. Likewise, average income and expenditures for Cuban families are used to compute MPE's for Cuban families. However, these results by themselves do not tell the whole story; that is, how much of the difference in MPE is attributable to underlying differences across ethnic groups, and how much is attributable to differences in income and expenditures by ethnic groups? To answer this important question, the "standardized" MPE's are also presented. (See table 7.) That is, the MPE is recalculated for each ethnic group, for a hypothetical family in that group whose income and food at home expenditures happen to match the averages for all Hispanic consumer units. When these factors are held constant, the differences must be due to tastes or other factors captured in the income parameter estimate. An example of the calculation of the "unadjusted" and "standardized" MPE is shown subsequently.

In cases for which the Engel curve is specified in linear terms, the MPE is constant, and is equal to the value of the parameter estimate associated with income. It is estimated through the following regression equation:

$$Y = a + bI + e$$

where
Y is expenditure for the good in question
a is the intercept
b is a parameter estimate
I is "permanent" income
e is the error term.
Using calculus, one can see that

$\partial Y/\partial I = b$

and so b is equal to the MPE.

However, in the text, the Engel curves are not specified as a linear function. In all cases except transportation (described in the following), they are specified as:[10]

$$Y^{\lambda} = a + b\ln I + e$$

where

λ is a parameter estimated with a maximum likelihood procedure (see text).

While it is still appropriate to use calculus to find the first derivative of the equation, the chain rule is now needed because Y is a function of λ. Therefore, we make the following substitution:

$$U = Y^{\lambda}$$

and so

$$U = a + b\ln I + e$$
$$\partial U/\partial I = \partial(a + b\ln I + e)/\partial I$$
$$\partial U/\partial I = \partial U/\partial Y * \partial Y/\partial I \text{ (by the chain rule).}$$

Solving the pieces that are known,

$$\partial U/\partial Y = \lambda Y^{\lambda-1};$$
$$\partial(a + b\ln I + e)/\partial I = b/I;$$

therefore,

$$\partial U/\partial I = \lambda Y^{\lambda-1} * \partial Y/\partial I = b/I$$
$$\partial Y/\partial I = \partial[(Y^{\lambda})^{1/\lambda}]/\partial I = \partial[(a + b\ln I + e)^{1/\lambda}]/\partial I = [1/\lambda(a + b\ln I + e)^{1/\lambda - 1}] * b/I$$
$$= [b/I\lambda] * (a + b\ln I + e)^{1/\lambda - 1}$$
$$= [b/I\lambda] * (Y^{\lambda})^{1/\lambda - 1}$$
$$= [b/I\lambda] * (Y^{\lambda})^{(1-\lambda)/\lambda}$$
$$= [b/I\lambda] * (Y^{1-\lambda})$$

or after rearranging,

$$\partial Y/\partial I = bY^{1-\lambda}/\lambda I$$

Because the MPE ($\partial Y/\partial I$) is related to levels of expenditure and income, average values are used to evaluate the MPE as described in the text.

As noted earlier, the one exception is transportation. In this special case, the optimal value of λ is found to be zero. Using the original Box-Cox formula,

$$Y^* = (Y^{\lambda} - 1)/\lambda$$

it can be shown that as λ approaches zero, Y^* approaches the natural log of Y.[11] In this case, then, the Engel curve is specified as:

$$\ln(Y) = a + b\ln I + e$$

and so

$$\partial U/\partial I = \partial U/\partial Y * \partial Y/\partial I$$

$$\partial U/\partial Y = 1/Y;$$

$$\partial(a + b\ln I + e)/\partial I = b/I;$$

therefore,

$$\partial U/\partial I = (1/Y) * \partial Y/\partial I = b/I$$

$$\partial Y/\partial I = b * (Y/I)$$

Given these equations, calculating the actual value of the MPE is not difficult, but care must be taken to get the correct value for "b." In the case of Mexican families (that is, the control group), the appropriate value for "b" is shown in the regression equation; that is, it is the parameter estimate associated with income. However, for the average Puerto Rican family, the proper value of "b" is found by summing the income parameter shown for Mexicans with the income parameter shown for Puerto Ricans.[12] Note that "b" is used to calculate MPE in both the "unadjusted" and "standardized" cases. In the "unadjusted" case, all three terms in the MPE equation—b, I, and Y—can differ across geographic origin. However, in the "standardized" case, only b can differ by geographic origin. (Standardization is defined here to say, if all Hispanic families had the same amount of income, and allocated the same share to each good and service, how would their MPEs and income elasticities differ from each other?) Therefore, for 1994–95, if the income parameter estimate for Puerto Rican families is statistically significant, Puerto Ricans and Mexicans have statistically significantly different MPE's in the "standardized" results in 1994–95.[13] Therefore, even if the average Puerto Rican and Mexican family started with the same income and food at home expenditure levels, the Puerto Rican and Mexican families would be predicted to allocate differently an additional dollar of income in 1994–95. For the 2000–01 results, a comparison of the parameter estimates alone is not sufficient to figure out whether differences are statistically significant; in this case, several coefficients are involved. For Mexican families, if the coefficient for income interacted with year (that is, bT) is statistically significant, then the income coefficient can be said to have changed over time for Mexican consumers. However, to compare Puerto Rican consumers with Mexican consumers in 2000–01, an F-test must be performed on the sum of the Puerto Rican income coefficient and the coefficient for the Puerto Rican income variable interacted with the year. If that sum is found to be statistically significantly different from zero, then Puerto Rican families in 2000–01 have a statistically significantly different MPE in the "standardized" results due to a difference

in the relationship of income and expenditure for Puerto Rican and Mexican families in 2000–01. For example, for food at home, the income coefficient for Puerto Rican families is 0.26478. This value is statistically significant at the 99-percent confidence level, indicating that the relationship between permanent income and food at home expenditures is different for Puerto Rican and Mexican families in 1994–95. The income parameter estimate for Puerto Rican families in 2000–01 is -0.19479. (This is the coefficient for the variable that is equal to income for all Puerto Rican families in 2000–01, but equal to zero for all families that are either not Puerto Rican or not interviewed in 2000–01.) The sum of the two parameters is 0.06999 (that is, 0.26478 – 0.19479 = 0.06999). However, the *F*-statistic, which tests whether this sum is statistically significant, is 0.94. The critical *F*-statistic for 90 percent confidence is about 2.71; therefore, the sum of the parameters is not statistically different from zero, even at the 90-percent confidence level, and so it cannot be said with any degree of statistical confidence that Puerto Rican and Mexican families have different MPE's for food at home in 2000–01.

Income elasticity. Another important value that can be computed using the regression results is the income elasticity of each expenditure category. Income elasticity (often symbolized by the Greek letter "η") is defined as the percent change in an expenditure given a 1-percent change in income. (For convenience, the income change is assumed to be positive throughout this analysis.) Most goods and services have a positive income elasticity—that is, a 1-percent increase in income yields an increase in expenditure for most goods and services. If the income elasticity is greater than zero but less than one, the good is called "inelastic," because it is not very responsive to income changes. For example, an income elasticity of 0.5 indicates that a 1-percent increase in income is associated with an increase of one-half of 1 percent in expenditures. However, if the elasticity is greater than one, the good or service is called "elastic," because it is more responsive to these changes. Income inelastic goods are also frequently called "necessities," and income elastic goods and services are often called "luxuries." (Goods and services with negative income elasticities are called "inferior" goods, because an increase in income is associated with a *decrease* in expenditures for these items; however, no inferior goods are found in this analysis.) As usual, total expenditures are used as a proxy for "permanent" income here.

Once the MPE is found, the income elasticity is easily calculated. Its value is simply the MPE multiplied by the inverse expenditure share, or

$$\eta = \partial Y/\partial I * I/Y$$

For the cases where λ is greater than zero, the formula becomes:

$$\eta = (bY^{1-\lambda}/\lambda I) * I/Y = bY^{-\lambda}/\lambda = b/\lambda Y^{\lambda}$$

where Y is either the average expenditure for the ethnic group or all consumer units, depending on whether the "unadjusted" or "standardized" elasticity is being calculated.

In the case of transportation, the elasticity is even easier to calculate. It is simply the parameter estimate associated with income, regardless of whether the "unadjusted" or "standardized" elasticity is calculated. (As with the MPE, "unadjusted" elasticities are calculated using average annual expenditures and income of each ethnic group, whereas "standardized" elasticities are calculated using average annual expenditures and income for all consumer units.) The following equation proves this statement, using the MPE for the situation where λ equals zero:

$$\eta = \partial Y/\partial I * I/Y = b * (Y/I) * I/Y = b$$

Notes to the appendix

[1] Geoffrey D. Paulin and David L. Ferraro, "Do Expenditures Explain Income? A Study of Variables for Income Imputation," *Journal of Economic and Social Measurement*, 22, 1996, pp. 103–28.

[2] G.E.P. Box and D.R. Cox, "An Analysis of Transformations," *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, number 2, Series B, 1964, pp. 211–43.

[3] Even if λ is 1, it is hard to imagine why Y is transformed to be Y- 1.

[4] Stuart Scott and Daniel J. Rope, "Distributions and Transformations for Family Expenditures," *1993 Proceedings of the Section on Social Statistics* (Alexandria, VA, American Statistical Association, 1993), pp. 741–46.

[5] Perhaps a more acoustically pleasing term is "marginal propensity to spend," but the abbreviation, MPS, might be confused with "marginal propensity to save," which is the opposite of MPE. Another candidate is "marginal propensity to purchase," but again, MPP is a term commonly used in economic literature to indicate "marginal physical product."

[6] The exception is for goods or services that are perfectly price-inelastic. That is, quantities purchased do not change at all in response to changes in prices. An example is a life-saving prescription drug. A consumer who needs the drug will pay nearly any price to obtain it, even if it means selling possessions. However, even if the drug is inexpensive, the consumer will not increase quantity purchased, because the extra medication would be wasted. Nonetheless, while such goods and services may exist, they are unusual, and not likely to be found for the aggregate categories described; for example, in order for a good such as shelter and utilities or transportation to be perfectly price-inelastic, every component would have to be. Even with healthcare, this is not likely to be true. Even less likely, some components could have positive price elasticities and some negative, and in such magnitudes that they would exactly balance each other out in the aggregate. However, a positive price elasticity indicates an *increase* in quantity demanded as price rises, which is exceedingly

unlikely to be observed in practice; even if it were, the magnitudes of the component elasticities exactly balancing is also not likely to be observed.

[7] Readers familiar with budget constraints and indifference curves will note that when calculating the Engel curve, the slope of the budget constraint remains constant, but income changes. But when relative prices change, the slope of the budget constraint changes. Even on the same indifference curve, consumers will decrease purchases of the more expensive good and increase purchases of the less expensive good. If income is held constant so that the budget constraint under the old and new price levels cross, consumers will still move to a different indifference curve in response to the change in relative prices. Either way, the Engel curve changes when relative prices change, except for goods with perfect price-inelasticity.

[8] By contrast, it is easy to aggregate nominal expenditures: If someone goes out to eat twice and spends $5 each time, and purchases one newspaper for $1, the total expenditure for recreation and related services is $11. However, when analyzing real expenditures, the effect of the price change is factored out, and it is unclear how to handle the real dollars. In real terms, the person went out to eat twice, and bought one newspaper. It is not clear how to aggregate two meals out and one newspaper to obtain a meaningful number. There are three entertainment expenditures made, but they are completely different goods that are consumed.

[9] Some readers may be interested in the specific estimates for MPE and elasticity for each group when evaluated individually. That is, in the standardized results presented in the text, each group is assumed to have the same income and the expenditure for each good. In this section, MPE's and elasticities are estimates for each Hispanic group, using the average permanent income and expenditure for the specific group under study. The results do not generally differ a lot from the standardized results, but they are presented for purposes of comparison.

[10] Note that in the equation "e" is a random error term. Even though the natural log of income is used in the equation, this symbol "e" should not be confused with the transcendental number "e" (approximate value: 2.718) which serves as the base number for which the natural log is calculated.

[11] To "prove" without calculus, choose some very small number, such as 0.0001, for λ. Choose some positive number larger than one for Y. (choosing 1 will make the equation equal zero because 1 to any power still equals 1. Anything smaller will make the function negative, and a natural log is impossible to find. Because most expenditures, on average, are greater than $1, choosing Y greater than 1 is plausible.) Exponentiating Y^* should yield the original value assumed for Y.

[12] The reason is that the parameter estimate for a specific group represents the *difference* between that group and the control group. For example, in a linear equation, suppose that the following regression results were obtained:

$$Y = 100 + 40P + 0.25I - 0.05I*P$$

Where P is a binary variable for Puerto Rican origin, and I is the income variable.

If Mexican families are the control group, then the Engel curve for Mexicans would be specified as:

$$Y = 100 + 0.25I.$$

However, for Puerto Rican families, the Engel curve would be specified to be:

$$Y = (100 + 40) + (0.25 - 0.05)I = 140 + 0.20I.$$

The interpretation of the coefficients is that (assuming all results are statistically significant) on average, before income is controlled for, Puerto Ricans would spend $40 more than Mexicans for the good in question. However, the MPC for Puerto Ricans would be 0.05 cents less than that for Mexicans. Or one could say Mexicans on average allocate $100 plus 25 cents of every dollar of income for the good in question, and Puerto Ricans on average allocate $140 plus 20 cents of every dollar of income for the good in question.

[13] For convenience, both "unadjusted" and "standardized" results are marked to indicate a statistically significant difference in parameter estimates. Although the "standardized" results can be interpreted more scientifically, because they indicate that there is a difference in MPE even with *ceteris paribus*, the statistical significance marker for the "unadjusted" results emphasizes that the difference is not just because mean expenditures or permanent incomes are different, but that there are additional effects to consider.

Defining participation in defined contribution pension plans

Traditional measures appear to overstate the number of participants in defined contribution pensions; using data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation and the Social Security Administration's Detailed Earnings Record may result in a more accurate measure

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Expanding pension coverage has long been a goal of Federal pension policy. In recent years, progress towards that goal has occurred entirely through growth in defined contribution plans. The number of active participants in defined benefit plans peaked at 30.2 million in 1984, and had declined to 23.0 million by 1998.[1] During this period, the number in defined contribution plans grew from 30.6 million to 50.3 million.[2]

The concept of pension participation has been defined different ways. The standard legal concept of "active participation" is whether a participant is "benefiting" under a plan in a given year. For defined contribution plans, this generally means that a participant has received an allocation of a contribution or forfeitures that year—not just that he or she has an account. An exception to this rule is for 401(k) plans, wherein a participant is counted as active if he or she is eligible to make a contribution, whether or not he or she actually does.

We suggest two criteria for measuring pension participation. First, to assess progress in improving pension participation, policy analysts need empirical measures of participation that are consistent with the underlying goal of increasing the amount of retirement income provided through the private pension system. Second, for comparability across plan types, the measure of pension participation for defined contribution plans should be consistent with the measure for defined benefit plans. Concepts that have been developed for defined benefit plans do not always transfer directly to defined contribution plans.

This article discusses the meaning of participation in a defined contribution pension plan, and addresses why many workers who say they are participants are not actively participating because they have no contributions made on their behalf. We also present a new measure of active participation that requires the worker to earn a benefit based on current contributions either by himself or his employer; this measure is then compared with a more traditional measure of participation. To our knowledge, this definition has not been used in any previous study. Additionally, by making use of a match between Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), which is a survey of persons, and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) W-2 payroll data filed by employers with tax-collecting authority, we are able to determine the accuracy of individual responses as to whether they are contributing to their defined contribution plan.

Previous measure of participation

Three different definitions of pension participation in defined contribution plans have been used in empirical studies. First, the Department of Labor distinguishes between total participants and active participants. In its filing instructions to

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employers, it indicates that active participants should include all individuals who are eligible to elect the employer to make contributions to a 401(k) plan. The Department of Labor, in the Form 5500 statistics, defines an active participant in a defined contribution plan as a worker with a positive account balance with his or her current employer. Active participants exclude beneficiaries and separated vested participants. Total participants include beneficiaries. Thus, it is possible with this definition for workers not to contribute to their defined benefit plan and still be counted as actively participating. Leslie E. Papke used the Form 5500 data to study 401(k) participation and contribution rates, defining participation this way.[3]

Second, in studies using data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Survey of Consumer Finances, and the SIPP, workers are generally counted as participating in a pension plan if they respond affirmatively—having decided the definition of participation themselves. For example, Craig Copeland used the February 2001 Contingent Worker Supplement to the CPS and the March 2001 CPS to determine pension participation, based on a question asking workers if they participated in a plan sponsored by their employer.[4] It is not known what definition or definitions employees are implicitly using when responding that they are pension participants. In defined contribution plans, some workers may mean that they have such a plan with a positive account balance with their current employer, but others may be using the more restrictive definition of making a contribution to their plan.

Third, Andrea L. Kusko, James M. Poterba, and David M. Wilcox count only those employees making contributions to the plan in a given year as participants that year.[5] This definition is also used by Robert L. Clark and Sylvester J. Schieber, who use plan data to examine the factors that affect participation in 401(k) plans.[6] This definition does not include as participants employees who did not contribute but whose employers contributed on their behalf. Thus, this definition does not apply to non-401(k)-type plans.

Hence, previous studies use three definitions of defined contribution pension participation: (1) the worker has a positive account balance; (2) the worker answers "yes" to the question, "Are you a participant?"; and (3) the worker contributes to the plan.

Active pension participation

To clarify concepts, coverage and participation in a worker's current employment can be analyzed as occurring in five steps. These steps can be visualized as levels in a pyramid, starting from the base and proceeding to successively smaller groups of employees at the higher levels. Inclusion in each group is defined by the answer "yes" to the following questions:

1. Does your employer or union sponsor a pension plan?
2. Is your job covered by the plan? (Employers are permitted to exclude some jobs from coverage.)
3. Are you eligible to participate in the plan? (Eligibility refers to whether the worker has met requirements such as age, tenure, and hours worked per year.)
4. Do you have an account balance in the plan?
5. Are you actively accruing benefits based on your current work?[7]

While a fully complete analysis would consider the loss of potential participants that occurs at each of these steps, this article focuses on the measurement of active participation in a pension plan. To be actively participating in a pension plan from the perspective proposed here, a worker must be earning or accruing benefits based on current work (hence, the fifth question).

Our analysis focuses on this fifth question. The significance of this definition of participation is evidenced by examining workers currently considered to be participating according to U.S. pension statistics and under U.S. pension law—but not participating under this definition.

Workers and their employers who do not contribute in a year would not be considered active participants in a defined contribution plan under the definition proposed here. This situation could arise in a profit-sharing plan because employers are not required to contribute to those plans every year. It could also arise in a 401(k) plan, named after a section of the tax code, where the employer contribution typically depends on the employee having made a contribution. Also, if an employee makes a hardship withdrawal, the employer may suspend employer and employee contributions for a period.

In some defined contribution plans, when workers borrow from the plan, they cannot make any contributions to their accounts until they pay off the borrowing. Thus, they have no new accruals. Studies have found that 18 percent of participants in 401(k) plans have loans outstanding.[8] However, it is not known how prevalent the requirement is that plan loans be paid off before contributions can be made to the pension. Also, it is not known how employees in this situation respond on questionnaires when asked if they are contributing to their plan.

An earlier study suggests that nearly 30 percent of workers with 401(k) accounts may not be contributing to those accounts in a year. The 1993 April CPS asked workers with 401(k) accounts whether they planned to contribute to their accounts. Only 68 percent responded "yes"; others responded that they did not know whether they would contribute or refused to answer this question.[9]

The definition of active participation proposed here satisfies both criteria posited at the beginning of the article. First, it measures participation consistent with the goal of workers accruing benefits for retirement. Second, it measures participation in defined contribution plans consistent with the measure in defined benefit plans, where workers are actively accruing benefits.

Data from SIPP—1993 and 1996 panels

We compare data on defined contribution participation rates using three definitions of participation. Under the first definition, the individual responds "yes" to the question in the SIPP asking whether he or she participates in an employer-sponsored defined contribution plan ("SIPP definition"). Under the second definition, the individual responds "yes" to the participation question and also makes a personal contribution to the plan ("Worker contribution definition"). The third definition only considers workers participating if they answer yes to the participation question, and are either making personal contributions to their plans or are having their employers make contributions on their behalf, or both. This is the new definition we propose in this article, one called the "accrual definition."

To overcome shortcomings for our purposes of the commonly used data sets, we study contributions to defined contribution plans using three data sets. We use data from the 1993 and 1996 panels of the SIPP, with pension data collected in 1995 and 1998. We supplement the data for 1995 with Social Security administrative data for that year from the Detailed Earnings Record. We use data for private-sector workers with at least one wage-and-salary job and who are age 25 and older, including part-time workers. A feature of our analysis that is made possible by these data sets is our attempt to cross check and verify the answers provided by workers concerning their contributions to defined contribution plans.

SIPP 1993–Data for 1995. The 1993 SIPP pension topical module was fielded in October 1995-January 1996, depending on the rotation group to which the individual belonged.[10] Because all topical module information refers to the last month of the reference period, all pension contribution information provided by respondents refers to the September–December 1995 period.

There are two sections of participation and contribution information in the topical module. The first section begins by asking the respondents whether they are covered by any type of pension plan at their current place of employment. If the respondents answer "yes," they are asked whether the plan is a *formula* type plan (defined benefit), an *individual account* type plan (defined contribution), or *other* type (a hybrid plan combining features of both defined benefit and defined contribution plans). The individuals are then asked if they contribute to their plan, and how much they contribute. Regardless of whether they contribute, they are also asked if their employer contributes.

The second section asks for information specifically on 401(k)-type plans, which are the most popular type of defined contribution pension plan in the United States. If the respondents answered that they did not have a pension plan in the first section, they are automatically directed to this section. If they indicated they had a pension plan in the first section, they are asked the questions in this section after completing the first. In this section, however, they are not asked if they contributed in the current year or how much they contributed—they are only asked the current balance in the account. For those people who said they did not have a pension plan in the first section but said they participated in a 401(k) plan in the second, the SIPP does not provide contribution information that is needed for our analysis. This is a serious shortcoming of the 1993 SIPP topical module for our purposes, but we are able to overcome this problem by using data from the Detailed Earnings Record.

Detailed Earnings Record. The Detailed Earnings Record data contain records of various earnings measures maintained by the Social Security Administration. These figures are from the W-2 forms that employers file each year with the Internal Revenue Service for each employee. Each record contains annual earnings for each employee, as well as annual deferred earnings in the form of tax-deductible pension contributions. These data contain information about employee tax-deferred contributions to pension plans, but not about employer contributions. The data set also does not contain information about employee nontax-deferred contributions.

We use the contribution data for the Detailed Earnings Record for 1995 because this year corresponds with the respondent information provided in the 1993 SIPP topical module. These data were matched to the SIPP data based on the Social Security number of the SIPP participants.[11] Roughly 10 percent of the SIPP respondents did not agree to allow their data to be matched based on their Social Security number. As a result, those respondents were eliminated from the sample.

Correction of the data. An important issue in measuring pension participation is the accuracy of responses, and the steps taken by researchers to correct response errors. We use both information contained in the Detailed Earnings Record and within the SIPP questionnaire itself to improve the SIPP data's accuracy in the topical module.

The first place we encounter this issue is in selecting the sample of non-self-employed workers. In verifying whether

or not a worker was self-employed, we found that for nearly all workers who had a defined contribution plan and were self-employed, the Detailed Earnings Record indicated that they also had wage-and-salary income. Thus, because we are analyzing the pension participation of employees, workers who indicated they were self-employed and for whom the Detailed Earnings Record indicated they had no wage-and-salary income were excluded.

We also use information about the structure of defined benefit and defined contribution plans, as well as conflicting responses to plan-type questions in the SIPP, to re-classify some worker plan types from defined benefit to defined contribution. One study suggests that participants have difficulty accurately making the distinction between the two types of plans,[12] and this is borne out in this SIPP survey as well. In the first section of the questionnaire, 347 workers responded that they had a "formula type" (defined benefit) plan to which they made a contribution. In the second section of the questionnaire, however, they said this plan was a 401(k) plan, and that it was the same plan mentioned in the first section. We chose to code these respondents as having a 401(k) plan and use the contribution information from the first section (as previously mentioned, contribution information for employees in the second section is missing). We made the choice to code them as 401(k) plans, as employee contributions to private-sector defined benefit plans in the United States are rare.[13]

The results. Defined contribution participation rates are calculated based on different definitions of participation and different assumptions regarding the data (see table 1). Because we use four different sets of assumptions regarding the data, four different calculations are provided for each definition.

Six steps are involved in the calculation of each measure of active participation. In the first step (row *a* of table 1), the worker is asked whether he or she is participating in a plan, thus providing a base-line traditional measure of defined contribution participation (SIPP definition). The second step (row *b*) determines how many workers who answered "yes" to the participation question are not contributing to the plan. The third step (row *c*), for purposes of comparability with studies using other definitions of participation, calculates participation using the definition that the worker contributed to the plan (worker contribution definition). In the fourth step (row *d*), we determine for workers who have answered "yes" to the participation question how many work for employers who are not contributing to the plan. In the fifth step (row *e*), we determine how many workers who answered "yes" are in plans where neither they nor the employer is contributing. In the sixth step (row *f*), we subtract row *e* from row *a* to determine how many workers answered "yes" to the question of participation and also report a contribution to their plan made either by themselves or their employer. This rate reflects participation using the accrual definition of participation. We follow each of these six steps for each of the four sets of assumptions concerning the data.

Each column of table 1 corresponds to a set of assumptions concerning the data. In column 1, we use the SIPP data alone. Because the SIPP did not ask all workers in a pension plan whether they contributed to the plan, only 2,405 (55 percent) of workers who answered the participation question are included in column 1. For this sample, 19.7 percent of workers said they participated in a defined contribution plan; 15.3 percent participated and made a contribution; and 19.4 percent of workers indicated they participated and that either they or their employer contributed to the plan. These figures considerably understate participation in 401(k) plans because the sample eliminates respondents with only 401(k) plans who were not asked whether they contributed. The participation rates shown in column 1 are provided only to highlight the limitations of the 1993 SIPP when used alone for this type of analysis. These rates should not be compared to participation rates in other studies.

In the second column, the SIPP data is supplemented with Detailed Earnings Record data provided by employers on the defined contributions of workers. With the Detailed Earnings Record data providing contribution information for workers not asked in the SIPP survey whether they contributed, the sample of workers participating in a defined contribution plan—and for whom we have contribution data—jumps from 2,405 to 4,320. The participation rate for defined contribution plans based on an answer of "yes" is now 30.0 percent, which is the same for the remaining two columns. Because roughly 8 percent of workers who said they participated did not make a contribution, the participation rate using the worker contribution definition is 21.9 percent. The participation rate based on the accrual definition is higher, at 28.8 percent, because most of those workers who did not contribute themselves had a contribution made on their behalf by their employer.

A fundamental issue in working with household data sets is the accuracy of the responses that individuals themselves provide. While in the first two columns we accept the worker's response as to whether he or she contributed as being accurate, in the third and fourth columns we change the SIPP data if evidence suggests otherwise.

Thus, in column 3 we replace the SIPP data with data from the Detailed Earnings Record if a comparison of the two reveals a discrepancy as to whether the worker made a contribution in that year. A total of 575 respondents in the SIPP said they contributed to their defined contribution plan when the Detailed Earnings Record indicated that they had not contributed—an error rate of 31 percent.[14] Making these changes in the data increases the percentage of workers who said they participated but did not contribute, as is reflected in the "worker contribution" definition of participation that

Table 1. Defined contribution pension participation of private wage and salary workers ages 25 and older in 1995

Definition of participation	SIPP data only (1)	SIPP data with Detailed Earnings Record filling in missing observations (2)	SIPP employee contribution data changed to coincide with Detailed Earnings Record data (3)	SIPP employer contribution data changed to zero if employee does not contribute (4)
a. Participated in at least one defined contribution plan according to answer of "yes" (*SIPP* definition)				
Percent	19.7 (13,697,371 / 69,520,124)	30.0 (24,391,142 / 80,213,895)	30.0 (24,391,142 / 80,213,895)	30.0 (24,391,142 / 80,213,895)
b. Workers participating in (a) who are not contributing				
Percent	4.3 (2,967,286 / 69,520,124)	8.1 (6,492,468 / 80,213,895)	11.3 (9,091,622 / 80,213,895)	11.3 (9,091,622 / 80,213,895)
c. (a) – (b) *Worker contribution* definition				
Percent	15.3	21.9	18.7	18.7
d. Workers participating in (a) and their employer is not contributing				
Percent	1.7 (1,202,495 / 69,520,124)	4.1 (3,259,358 / 80,213,895)	4.1 (3,259,358 / 80,213,895)	9.8 (7,835,954 / 80,213,895)
e. Workers participating in (a) who are not contributing to their plan and their employer is not contributing				
Percent	0.3 (200,987 / 69,520,124)	1.2 (942,861 / 80,213,895)	1.7 (1,362,746 / 80,213,895)	7.4 (5,939,342 / 80,213,895)
f. (a) – (e) *Accrual* definition				
Percent	**19.4**	**28.8**	**28.3**	**22.6**

NOTE: Authors' tabulations based on the wave 9 topical module of the 1993 SIPP panel are matched to Detailed Earnings Records from the Social Security Administration. Numbers are weighted to reflect the respective populations as of October 1995-January 1996, when the topical module was fielded.

The sample for column 1 includes 12,021 private wage and salary workers, ages 25 and older, who answered the question on whether their employer offered a pension plan. Of these workers, 2,405 responded that they had at least one defined contribution plan. The sample for columns 2-4 includes 13,959 private salary and wage workers, with 4,320 individuals having at least one defined contribution plan.

dropped to 18.7 percent. Again, because the majority of workers (498 out of 575 workers, or 87 percent) who did not contribute said they participated and had employer contributions made on their behalf, the participation rate using the accrual definition is only slightly lower than the SIPP definition at 28.3 percent.

A 31-percent discrepancy rate between worker responses in the SIPP and data on the Detailed Earnings Record is quite large. One pressing question is why these discrepancies exist. Because it has been shown in other studies that employee knowledge on detailed pension characteristics is quite limited,[15] the differences could be due to lack of knowledge and inaccurate reporting by the worker in the SIPP. Another possibility is that family members who served as proxy respondents for the survey did not have accurate information.[16] A third possibility is that some of these workers made *nontax-deductible* contributions to their defined contribution plans, but the Detailed Earnings Record only reports tax-deductible contributions. Although this last explanation is possible, it is not probable. Discussions with experts in the field of pension design concluded that because it costs the employer very little to add the tax-deferred feature to the employee contribution, it is likely that most employee contributions would be tax-deferred if they were offered in the first place.[17]

The issue of SIPP respondent accuracy regarding employee contributions leads us to question the same regarding *employer* contributions. Because the Detailed Earnings Record does not contain information on employer contributions, we are unable to cross-check this information provided by the SIPP respondent as we did with employee contributions. This situation raises the question of what standard should be used for accepting the validity of data provided by a respondent concerning employer contributions, knowing the high rate of errors in their own contributions. One standard would be to accept the data provided unless there is direct evidence to the contrary. That is the standard we applied in column 3. A more judgmental standard would be to accept the data provided by a respondent unless there is a compelling reason to doubt it.

Using the later standard, and lacking direct evidence as to whether the employer had contributed, we searched for indirect evidence shedding light on the reliability of the workers' responses regarding their employer's contribution. Discussion with experts in the field yielded the consensus that for 401(k) plans—especially for this time period—if the worker did not contribute, the employer also did not contribute.[18] There may be some plans where the employer makes a small contribution for all employees to avoid problems arising from nondiscrimination rules concerning the contributions of highly-paid employees versus those of middle- and lower-paid employees. We have not been able to find data on the prevalence of this practice, but from conferring with practitioners as well as other researchers in the area, the impression is that such practice is uncommon. However, for non-401(k) defined contribution plans, it is common for the employer to contribute even if the employee does not.

Hence, we further examine the SIPP responses regarding employer contributions for those workers with 401(k) plans. In the column 3 sample, we changed the SIPP response on employee contributions to correspond with the Detailed Earnings Record data. In column 4, we amend this sample further for those workers who claim they have a 401(k) plan and make employee contributions—even though the Detailed Earnings Record shows that no employee contribution was made. Because 401(k) plans usually require an employee contribution before an employer match is given, there probably was no employer contribution if indeed an employee contribution was not made first. Hence, we change those responses from *employer contributed* to *employer did not contribute*. We made no such adjustment for non-401(k) defined contribution plans.

The result of this adjustment can most readily be seen in the drop in the participation rate in row *f*—from 30 percent using the SIPP definition to 22.6 percent when defining participation using the accrual method. If we accept the assumptions made in column 4, then there is a substantial difference in the participation rate using the accrual definition.

SIPP 1996—data for 1998. We also examined data from the SIPP 1996 panel, which was released by the U.S. Census Bureau in February 2002. This SIPP dataset is the most recent and detailed data available on pension and retirement plan type for a large, representative sample of the U.S. population. Again, we use data from the Retirement and Pension Plan Coverage topical module, which was fielded in April-July 1998.

In this data set, as in the previous one, we use the participant's identification of his or her pension plan as a defined benefit or defined contribution plan. We also make adjustments to what workers report as defined contribution coverage when subsequent questions yield responses that are inconsistent. Unlike the 1993 questionnaire, the 1996 questionnaire includes contribution information for all individuals who stated they had only a 401(k) plan.

Table 2 reports participation rates using the different definitions of participation described earlier. Using the SIPP definition of participation, we find that 35.7 percent of private-

Table 2. Defined contribution pension participation of private wage and salary workers ages 25 and older in 1998

Definition of participation	Participation rate
a. Participate in at least one defined contribution plan according to answer of "yes" (*SIPP* definition)	
Percent	35.7 (28,766,808 / 80,393,035)
b. Workers participating in (a) who are not contributing.	
Percent	9.1 (7,348,021 / 80,393,035)
c. (a) – (b) *Worker contribution* definition	
Percent	26.6
d. Workers participating in (a) and their employer is not contributing	
Percent	6.9 (5,570,028 / 80,393,035)
e. Workers participating in (a) who are not contributing to their plan and their employer is not contributing	
Percent	3.1 (2,486,040 / 80,393,035)
f. (a) - (e) *Accrual* definition	
Percent	**32.6**

NOTE: Authors' tabulations based on the wave 7 topical module of the 1996 SIPP. Numbers are weighted to reflect the respective populations as of April–July 1998, when the topical module was fielded.

The sample includes 22,603 private wage and salary workers, ages 25 and older, who answered the question on whether their employer offered a pension plan.

sector wage-and-salary workers age 25 and older participated in a defined contribution plan. This percentage drops to 26.6 percent using the worker-contribution definition, and then rises back to 32.6 percent using the accrual definition of participation. These numbers do not correct for respondent errors concerning their own contribution and that of their employer. Thus, they are most closely comparable to the 1995 numbers in column 2 of table 1.[19] Regardless of the definition of participation used, the participation rate for the 1998 data are higher than for the 1995 data, reflecting the growth in 401(k) plans over the period.

When compared with the SIPP–Detailed Earnings Record 1995 data (column 2), the participation rate in defined contribution plans in 1998 appears to have increased by almost 6 percentage points. Even after subtracting the number of workers and employers who did not contribute in such retirement plans, the participation rate net of noncontributors increased 3.8 percentage points since 1995. There is also a 1-percentage point increase in the number of employees not contributing, and a 3-percentage point increase in employers not contributing. The t-test (not shown here) confirms that the difference in the overall participation rate is statistically significant.

DEFINING PARTICIPATION IN DIFFERENT WAYS can lead to substantial differences in defined contribution participation rates. This article argues that the current system of classifying workers as covered and participating should be expanded to incorporate a third concept, which is an active pension benefit accrual deriving from current work. Workers not contributing to a defined contribution plan, and for whom their employer made no contribution in a year, would not be considered as actively participating under the requirement of benefit accrual associated with work. The definition proposed here would not be difficult to implement in pension statistics if questionnaires were appropriately worded. Still, however, serious problems may remain concerning the accuracy of employee responses to questions about pension contributions. Employee responses to detailed pension questions can often be inaccurate, and this should be kept in mind when interpreting household survey pension data. Evidence from the SIPP and Detailed Earnings Record data suggest that traditional measures of participation in defined contribution plans may substantially overstate the number of workers who are actively accruing benefits in those plans. □

Notes

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[1] *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, 2000* (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the United States Government Printing Office, 2002).

[2] These statistics are from the Form 5500 data that employers—with pension plans having more than one participant—are required to file annually with the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Labor. Generally, plans with one participant and less than $100,000 in assets are not required to file. See *Private Pension Plan Bulletin: Abstract of 1998, Form 5500 Annual Reports* (U.S. Department of Labor, Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, Winter 2001–2002).

[3] Leslie E. Papke, "Participation in and Contributions to 401(k) Pension Plans: Evidence from Plan Data," *Journal of Human Resources*, Vol. 30, No. 2, Spring 1995, pp. 311–25.

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[7] The 1993 SIPP does not provide information on defined contribution plan eligibility or account balances for all workers—it only reports whether the employer offers a plan, whether the worker says he participates in the plan, and whether the worker makes a contribution.

[8] See Hewitt Associates, "Trends and Experience in 401(k) Plans–2001," on the Internet at **http://was.hewitt.com/hewitt/resource/rptspubs/subrptspubs/trends_index.htm** (visited Nov. 29, 2001); and Sarah Holden and Jack VanDerhei, "401(k) Asset Allocation, Account Balances, and Loan Activity in 2000," *EBRI Issue Brief*, No. 239, November 2001.

[9] Marjorie Honig and Irena Dushi, "The Changing Mix of Benefits over the Life Cycle." Paper presented at the Pension Research Council Symposium on Benefits for the Workplace of Tomorrow, The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, April 30, 2001.

[10] SIPP respondents are grouped in four, mutually exclusive "rotation groups" for interviewing purposes. Each rotation group is interviewed in a different month, in successive four-month periods.

[11] The Detailed Earnings Record is a data set maintained by the Social Security Administration. The data is available on a restricted basis to researchers with prior approval from the Census Bureau and the Social Security Administration. Leslie Muller, an economist with the

Social Security Administration, processed the restricted data used in this analysis.

[12] In the Health and Retirement Survey, respondents for whom their pension data could be linked to employer information correctly identified their plan as being either a defined contribution or defined benefit plan only half of the time. See Alan L. Gustman and Thomas L. Steinmeier, "The Influence of Pensions on Behavior: How Much Do We Really Know," *Research Dialogue*, Vol. 71 (TIAA_CREF Institute, 2002).

[13] Only 5 percent of full-time workers in private industry made a defined benefit contribution in 2000 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2002).

[14] Because the Detailed Earnings Record data provide information on multiple jobs per worker, we are careful to match the income and contribution data from the Detailed Earnings Record with those for the appropriate job for the worker indicated from the SIPP.

[15] See, for example, Alan L. Gustman and Thomas L. Steinmeier, "The Influence of Pensions on Behavior..."; and Martha Starr-McCluer and Annika Sundén, "Workers' Knowledge of their Pension Coverage: A Reevaluation," Federal Reserve Board of Governors Discussion Paper 99/05, 1999.

[16] Fifty percent of the respondents who said they made a contribution—but the Detailed Earnings Record showed they did not—were proxy respondents. Thirty-seven percent of respondents who said they made a contribution—and the Detailed Earnings Record concurred—were proxy respondents.

[17] One exception would be plans specifically designed for highly-compensated employees. Nondiscrimination rules can make it difficult for employers to offer tax-qualified plans to high earners, so plans that allow only nontax-deferred employee contributions are often offered to this group of employees. To see whether our sample of 575 workers had higher earnings than those workers who said they contributed and for which the Detailed Earnings Record also showed a contribution, we tabulated the median 1995 Detailed Earnings Record earnings for both groups. The results show that in fact the group with the inconsistencies had *lower* median earnings than those whose SIPP and Detailed Earnings Record data both said they made contributions, with median earnings of $18,216 versus $32,909 (in 1996 dollars).

[18] Employee contributions to a pension plan are only tax deductible for 401(k) plans or plans with a 401(k) feature. For this reason, employee contributions to non-401(k) defined contribution plans are uncommon. If an employer wishes to permit employee contributions, the employer could add a 401(k) feature to the plan so that the employees could make their contributions on a tax-deferred basis. For this reason, the contributions to non-401(k) plans are made predominantly by employers.

[19] These numbers are not comparable to column 1 of table 1, as nearly half of the 1995 original sample had to be dropped because the SIPP did not contain employee contribution information.

Theory and new measures

The macroeconomic textbooks have changed over time. The concept of a "natural" rate of unemployment has become more broadly accepted, while, at the same time, the notion that the natural rate is a constant has become less so. According to Robert E. Hall's conference paper in the May issue of *American Economic Review*, today's macroeconomists tend to see the natural rate of unemployment as "anything but stable."

Hall then outlines today's textbook (David Romer's *Advanced Macroeconomics*) theory of the determinants of the natural rate. In that model, according to Hall, "...the unemployment/vacancy ratio, x, is an increasing function of the turnover rate, s, and the interest rate, r. Increases in these factors reduce the benefit of employment and cause substitution away from vacancies and toward unemployment. The unemployment/vacancy ratio is a decreasing function of the output/[capital equipment] rental ratio, z. A higher value of the ratio increases the benefit of employment and results in substitution toward vacancies and away from unemployment." In turn, the unemployment rate is determined by the separation rate and the job-matching, or hiring, rate.

After making a standard assumption about the form of the job matching function, Hall outlines the impact of exogenous changes in the model's fundamentals. Raising the separation rate is termed a "reallocation shock." Of course, the unemployment rate goes up as a result, but so does the vacancy rate as employers try harder to fill their payrolls from the larger stock of available workers. In contrast, an increase in the output-to-capital rent ratio yields a straight increase in the demand for labor—unemployment goes down and vacancies go up.

Reallocation shocks thus actually move the Beveridge curve (an inverse relationship between unemployment and vacancies), while demand shocks move the labor market along the existing Beveridge curve. Hall uses data from the BLS Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) to test the model against labor force developments in 2001 and 2002. During the period under study, the unemployment rate rose 1.3 percentage points and the vacancy rate fell 0.7 percentage point. This corresponded very closely with what the model would predict for a movement along the Beveridge curve. However, the model would also predict a precipitate decline in labor productivity—a prediction that was not born out in the data. Thus, Hall says that it is "premature" to declare the search for a theory of unemployment that fits all the data of the actual labor market.

Vacations and work hours

The United States does not mandate vacation and holidays. In contrast, according to Joseph G. Altonji and Jennifer Oldham, in an article appearing in the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago *Economic Perspectives*, report that most European nations mandate some minimum paid vacation time and that mandate is as high as 5 weeks in some cases.

It's not that Americans don't get any time off; indeed, the BLS Employee Benefits Survey shows that about 4 out of 5 American workers have access to vacations and holidays. In the 1930s, 1940s, and into the 1950s, it seems, Americans and Europeans took roughly similar amounts of paid vacation. In the following decades, however, continental countries raised their mandated vacation minimums by an average of a week per decade, while the United States (and the United Kingdom) continued to leave vacation time to private negotiations.

Altonji and Oldham perform a standard regression analysis of the impact of an additional week of mandated vacation on the average annual hours of workers in the United States and nine European countries (including the United Kingdom). According to their results, once country- and year-specific effects are taken into account, an extra week of mandated vacation is associated with roughly a 52-hour reduction in annual work time. "This," say Altonji and Oldham, "suggests that the laws have bite, and that workers do not respond to them by working more hours per week or by holding additional jobs."

The structure of the model used by Altonji and Oldham permits them to tell how many hours workers in individual countries would work relative to workers in the United States if there were no legislated vacation minimums. In Spain and Finland, workers would actually work quite a few more hours than Americans if there were not mandated vacations. On the other hand, workers in Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom would work fewer hours if there were no vacation mandates.

The case of the United Kingdom is somewhat curious. As noted before, the United Kingdom is another country that leaves vacation policy up to private negotiations. Ajtonji and Oldham speculate that the powerful role of labor unions in the British economy through much of the post-World War II era may account for at least some part of this apparent anomaly. □

Sweatshop factory warriors

Sweatshop Warriors: Immigrant Women Workers Take on the Global Factory. By Miriam Ching Yoon Louie. Cambridge, MA, South End Press, 2001, 256 pp., $40/cloth; $18/paper.

In her work, *Sweatshop Warriors: Immigrant Women Workers Take on the Global Factory*, Miriam Ching Yoon Louie addresses the sweatshop industry as it presently exists in the United States, particularly in the garment industry. The true focus and motivation for the book, however, is the activism that has developed in reaction to this growing industry. In her discussions of sweatshops, Louie briefly details the evolution of sweatshops in the early 20th century, but centers on their recent growth and on the increased reliance on subcontractors by large clothing companies that has occurred concurrently with globalization. "The subcontracting system," she explains, "allows manufacturers and retailers to slash the cost of labor and facilities, and—since subcontractors, not manufacturers, are legally responsible for any labor law violations in their shops—leave subcontractors with the burden of ensuring decent working conditions." These smaller subcontractors are, most likely, not under the same degree of legal scrutiny as the larger manufactures, creating an industry in which sweatshops have been able to thrive.

The book alternates between an analytical and a testimonial style, interspersing commentary with first-person narratives drawn from the extensive interviews that preceded the work. Several of the women interviewed were involved in legislative action against manufacturers such as Donna Karan New York (DKNY) and Jessica McClintock for the hazardous sweatshop conditions in which their merchandise is produced. The harrowing working conditions faced by these women are described in the testimonial segments of the work. For example, Bo Yee, an immigrant from Hong Kong describes her experience as being "a prisoner in a sealed cage. All the windows were locked. They wouldn't let you go to the bathroom. They had 'No Loud Talking' signs posted. There were about 20 of us there working ten hours a day, seven days a week." Another worker, "Lisa," reveals that she and her fellow employees at a subcontractor for Sears, Roebuck and Co. would work "over one hundred hours a week, for less than $2 an hour."

In spite of this daunting and often heart-wrenching subject matter, the tone of the book is upbeat, as the author chooses to emphasize the women's activism in combating the sweatshop industry pyramid. For example, Bo Yee, one of the workers quoted above, is an organizer for the Asian Immigrant Women Advocates (AIWA). Yee, like many of her fellow organizers chronicled within the work, first went to AIWA with her own personal employment difficulties, and only later became involved as an organizer and leader. In this way, Louie changes the traditional depiction of sweatshop workers as victims, creating a more nuanced vision in which voice and agency are granted to a group traditionally viewed as lacking these characteristics. She makes this point explicit in her introduction when she states, "they are neither victims nor superwomen. These sweatshop warriors are simply everyday women in our communities who have much to tell and teach."

The work is easily accessible—even to those with little former knowledge of the sweatshop industry (such as this reviewer)—a result of combining first-person testimonials and an analysis that avoids being pedantic or overbearing. In her style, the author reflects the movement and organizations about which she is writing, mimicking their grass-roots, casual, open, and innovative qualities.

Louie focuses this study on the particular experiences of Chinese, Koreans, and Mexicana women in the United States. The work begins with a chapter devoted to each of these three cultural groups exploring the different challenges faced by each. Incidentally, these differences include geography—for example, her studies of Chinese workers in the garment industry in New York's Chinatown and Mexicana workers in Texas. As a result of this geographic diversity, the work encompasses the majority of the country. These first chapters function to ground the later analysis in the first-person testimonials of workers involved in the anti-sweatshop movement. They also serve as an introduction to some of the local and grassroots organizations that are later described in more detail. Additionally, these organizations are often intimately connected to the community they serve, furthering the characterization of the movement as intrinsically grassroots.

Although many of the women interviewed in the work are natives of their respective countries, Louie also interviewed many who were U.S.-born or are of the "1.5 generation" (those who came to the United States in early childhood). The diverse challenges faced by differing generations are also discussed; for example, she examines the way in which 1.5- and second-generation Americans are often "thrust into the role of translators and intermediaries between U.S. institutions and their elders." Louie addresses the consequences of these generational experiences and highlights the ways in which they manifest themselves in the focus and work of the organizations and sweatshop movement as a whole. She describes this manifestation as an organic, grassroots movement changing and shifting in order to best serve the workers. The book, in this way, is as much a touching biography of a movement as it is a depiction of the individuals involved in it.

—Elizabeth Kelley

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Notes on labor statistics 50

Comparative indicators

1. Labor market indicators 62
2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity 63
3. Alternative measures of wages and compensation changes 64

Labor force data

4. Employment status of the population, seasonally adjusted 65
5. Selected employment indicators, seasonally adjusted 66
6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted 67
7. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted 67
8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted 68
9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, seasonally adjusted 68
10. Unemployment rates by States, seasonally adjusted 69
11. Employment of workers by States, seasonally adjusted 69
12. Employment of workers by industry, seasonally adjusted 70
13. Average weekly hours by industry, seasonally adjusted 73
14. Average hourly earnings by industry, seasonally adjusted 74
15. Average hourly earnings by industry 75
16. Average weekly earnings by industry 76
17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted 77
18. Establishment size and employment covered under UI, private ownership, by NAICS supersector 78
19. Annual data establishment, employment, and wages, covered under UI and UCFE, by ownership 79
20. Annual data: Establishments, employment, and wages covered under UI and UCFE, by State 80
21. Annual data: Employment and average annual pay of UI- and UCFE-covered workers, by largest counties 81
22. Annual data: Employment status of the population 85
23. Annual data: Employment levels by industry 86
24. Annual data: Average hours and earnings level, by industry 87

Labor compensation and collective bargaining data

25. Employment Cost Index, compensation, by occupation and industry group 88
26. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group 90
27. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry 92

Labor compensation and collective bargaining data—continued

28. Employment Cost Index, private nonfarm workers, by bargaining status, region, and area size 92
29. Participants in benefit plans, medium and large firms 93
30. Participants in benefits plans, small firms and government 94
31. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more 95

Price data

32. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service groups 96
33. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and local data, all items 99
34. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, all items and major groups 100
35. Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 101
36. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups 102
37. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 103
38. U.S. export price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification 103
39. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification 104
40. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category 105
41. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category 105
42. U.S.international price indexes for selected categories of services 105

Productivity data

43. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, data seasonally adjusted 106
44. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity 107
45. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices 108
46. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected industries 109

International comparisons data

47. Unemployment rates in nine countries, data seasonally adjusted 112
48. Annual data: Employment status of the civilian working-age population, 10 countries 113
49. Annual indexes of productivity and related measures, 12 countries 114

Injury and illness data

50. Annual data: Occupational injury and illness incidence rates 115
51. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure 117

This section of the *Review* presents the principal statistical series collected and calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: series on labor force; employment; unemployment; labor compensation; consumer, producer, and international prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness statistics. In the notes that follow, the data in each group of tables are briefly described; key definitions are given; notes on the data are set forth; and sources of additional information are cited.

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

Seasonal adjustment. Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect on the data of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might prevent short-term evaluation of the statistical series. Tables containing data that have been adjusted are identified as "seasonally adjusted." (All other data are not seasonally adjusted.) Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of current and past experiences. When new seasonal factors are computed each year, revisions may affect seasonally adjusted data for several preceding years.

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 16–17, 43, and 47. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 were revised in the March 2003 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14 and 16–17 were revised in the July 2003*Review*. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in "Notes on the data."

Revisions in the productivity data in table 49 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the "real" earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of $3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is $2 ($3/150 x 100 = $2). The $2 (or any other resulting values) are described as "real," "constant," or "1982" dollars.

Sources of information

Data that supplement the tables in this section are published by the Bureau in a variety of sources. Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these Notes describing each set of data. For detailed descriptions of each data series, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490. Users also may wish to consult *Major Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics*, Report 919. News releases provide the latest statistical information published by the Bureau; the major recurring releases are published according to the schedule appearing on the back cover of this issue.

More information about labor force, employment, and unemployment data and the household and establishment surveys underlying the data are available in the Bureau's monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*. Historical unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the household survey are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/cps/

Historically comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the establishment survey also are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ces/

Additional information on labor force data for areas below the national level are provided in the BLS annual report, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.*

For a comprehensive discussion of the Employment Cost Index, see *Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975–95*, BLS Bulletin 2466. The most recent data from the Employee Benefits Survey appear in the following Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins: *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Firms; Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments;* and *Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments.*

More detailed data on consumer and producer prices are published in the monthly periodicals, *The CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Price Indexes*. For an overview of the 1998 revision of the CPI, see the December 1996 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Additional data on international prices appear in monthly news releases.

Listings of industries for which productivity indexes are available may be found on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, BLS Bulletin 1979.

Detailed data on the occupational injury and illness series are published in *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States, by Industry*, a BLS annual bulletin.

Finally, the *Monthly Labor Review* carries analytical articles on annual and longer term developments in labor force, employment, and unemployment; employee compensation and collective bargaining; prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness data.

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.
r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

Comparative indicators tables provide an overview and comparison of major BLS statistical series. Consequently, although many of the included series are available monthly, all measures in these comparative tables are presented quarterly and annually.

Labor market indicators include employment measures from two major surveys and information on rates of change in compensation provided by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) program. The labor force participation rate, the employment-population ratio, and unemployment rates for major demographic groups based on the Current Population ("household") Survey are presented, while measures of employment and average weekly hours by major industry sector are given using nonfarm payroll data. The Employment Cost Index (compensation), by major sector and by bargaining status, is chosen from a variety of BLS compensation and wage measures because it provides a comprehensive measure of employer costs for hiring labor, not just outlays for wages, and it is not affected by employment shifts among occupations and industries.

Data on **changes in compensation,**

prices, and productivity are presented in table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

Alternative measures of wage and compensation rates of change, which reflect the overall trend in labor costs, are summarized in table 3. Differences in concepts and scope, related to the specific purposes of the series,
contribute to the variation in changes among the individual measures.

Notes on the data

Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these notes describing each set of data.

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–24)

Household survey data

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT DATA in this section are obtained from the Current Population Survey, a program of personal interviews conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis, so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any 2 consecutive months.

Definitions

Employed persons include (1) all those who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, industrial dispute, or similar reasons. A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

Unemployed persons are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons **not in the labor force** are those not classified as employed or unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The **civilian noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. The **civilian labor force participation** rate is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Notes on the data

From time to time, and especially after a decennial census, adjustments are made in the Current Population Survey figures to correct for estimating errors during the intercensal years. These adjustments affect the comparability of historical data. A description of these adjustments and their effect on the various data series appears in the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*. For a discussion of changes introduced in January 2003, see "Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003" in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at: **http://www.bls.gov/cps/rvcps03.pdf**).

Effective in January 2003, BLS began using the X-12 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program to seasonally adjust national labor force data. This program replaced the X-11 ARIMA program which had been used since January 1980. See "Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series in 2003," in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at **http:www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrs.pdf**) for a discussion of the introduction of the use of X-12 ARIMA for seasonal adjustment of the labor force data and the effects that it had on the data.

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. The historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on national household survey data, contact the Division of Labor Force Statistics: (202) 691–6378.

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS DATA in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by about 160,000 businesses and government agencies, which represent approximately 400,000 individual worksites and represent all industries except agriculture. The active CES sample covers approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. Industries are classified in accordance with the 2002 North American Industry Classification System. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

Definitions

An **establishment** is an economic unit which produces goods or services (such as a factory or store) at a single location and is engaged in one type of economic activity.

Employed persons are all persons who received pay (including holiday and sick pay) for any part of the payroll period including the 12th day of the month. Persons holding more than one job (about 5 percent of all persons in the labor force) are counted in each establishment which reports them.

Production workers in the goods-producing industries cover employees, up through the level of working supervisors, who engage directly in the manufacture or construction of the establishment's product. In private service-providing industries, data are collected for nonsupervisory workers, which include most employees except those in executive, managerial, and supervisory positions. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and natural resources and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in all private service-providing industries. Production and nonsupervisory workers account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

Earnings are the payments production or nonsupervisory workers receive during the survey period, including premium pay for overtime or late-shift work but excluding irregular bonuses and other special payments. **Real earnings** are earnings adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in consumer prices. The deflator for this series is derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

Hours represent the average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers for which pay was received, and are different from standard or scheduled hours. **Overtime hours** represent the portion of average weekly hours which was in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

The **Diffusion Index** represents the percent of industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period, plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment; 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while those for the 12-month span are unadjusted. Table 17 provides an index on private nonfarm employment based on 278 industries, and a manufacturing index based on 84 industries. These indexes are useful for measuring the dispersion of economic gains or losses and are also economic indicators.

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The March 2002 benchmark was introduced in June 2003 with the release of data for May 2003, published in the July 2003 issue of the *Review*. With the release in June, CES completed a conversion from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

Also in June 2003, the CES program introduced concurrent seasonal adjustment for the national establishment data. Under this methodology, the first preliminary estimates for the current reference month and the revised estimates for the 2 prior months will be updated with concurrent factors with each new release of data. Concurrent seasonal adjustment incorporates all available data, including first preliminary estimates for the most current month, in the adjustment process. For additional information on all of the changes introduced in June 2003, see the the June 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* and "Recent changes in the national Current Employment Statistics survey," *Monthly Labor Review,* June 2003, pp. 3–13.

Revisions in State data (table 11) occurred with the publication of January 2003 data. For information on the revisions for the State data, see the March and May 2003 issues of *Employment and Earnings*, and "Recent changes in the State and Metropolitan Area CES survey," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 14–19.

Beginning in June 1996, the BLS uses the X-12-ARIMA methodology to seasonally adjust establishment survey data. This procedure, developed by the Bureau of the Census, controls for the effect of varying survey intervals (also known as the 4- versus 5-week effect), thereby providing improved measurement of over-the-month changes and underlying economic trends. Revisions of data, usually for the most recent 5-year period, are made once a year coincident with the benchmark revisions.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review*). When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Thus, fourth-quarter data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on establishment survey data, contact the Division of Current Employment Statistics: (202) 691–6555.

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

Data presented in this section are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which is conducted in cooperation with State employment security agencies.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and sub-State areas are a key indicator of local economic conditions, and form the basis for determining the eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal economic assistance programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are presented in table 10. Insofar as possible, the concepts and definitions underlying these data are those used in the national estimates obtained from the CPS.

Notes on the data

Data refer to State of residence. Monthly data for all States and the District of Columbia are derived using standardized procedures established by BLS. Once a year, estimates are revised to new population controls, usually with publication of January estimates, and benchmarked to annual average CPS levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on data in this series, call (202) 691–6392 (table 10) or (202) 691–6559 (table 11).

Covered employment and wage data (ES–202)

Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT, WAGE, AND ESTABLISHMENT DATA in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from Federal, agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Covered Employment and Wages data, also referred as ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

In general, ES-202 monthly employment data represent the number of **covered workers** who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. **Covered private industry employment** includes most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers, and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, the unincorporated self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. Certain types of nonprofit employers, such as religious organizations, are given a choice of coverage or exclusion in a number of States. Workers in these organizations are, therefore, reported to a limited degree.

Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, paid vacation, and the like, are included. Persons on the payroll of more than one firm during the period are counted by each UI-subject employer if they meet the employment definition noted earlier. The employment count excludes workers who earned no wages during the entire applicable pay period because of work stoppages, temporary layoffs, illness, or unpaid vacations.

Federal employment data are based on reports of monthly employment and quarterly wages submitted each quarter to State agencies for all Federal installations with employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, except for certain national security agencies, which are omitted for security reasons. Employment for all Federal agencies for any given month is based on the number of persons who worked during or received pay for the pay period that included the 12th of the month.

An **establishment** is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. It is typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different four-digit SIC codes.

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the predominant reporting unit or statistical entity for reporting employment and wages data. Most employers, including State and local governments who operate more than one establishment in a State, file a Multiple Worksite Report each quarter, in addition to their quarterly UI report. The Multiple Worksite Report is used to collect separate employment and wage data for each of the employer's establishments, which are not detailed on the UI report. Some very small multi-establishment employers do not file a Multiple Worksite Report. When the total employment in an employer's secondary establishments (all establishments other than the largest) is 10 or fewer, the employer generally will file a consolidated report for all establishments. Also, some employers either cannot or will not report at the establishment level and thus aggregate establishments into one consolidated unit, or possibly several units, though not at the establishment level.

For the Federal Government, the reporting unit is the **installation**: a single location at which a department, agency, or other government body has civilian employees. Federal agencies follow slightly different criteria than do private employers when breaking down their reports by installation. They are permitted to combine as a single statewide unit: 1) all installations with 10 or fewer workers, and 2) all installations that have a combined total in the State of fewer than 50 workers. Also, when there are fewer than 25 workers in all secondary installations in a State, the secondary installations may be combined and reported with the major installation. Last, if a Federal agency has fewer than five employees in a State, the agency headquarters office (regional office, district office) serving each State may consolidate the employment and wages data for that State with the data reported to the State in which the headquarters is located. As a result of these reporting rules, the number of reporting units is always larger than the number of employers (or government agencies) but smaller than the number of actual establishments (or installations).

Data reported for the first quarter are tabulated into **size** categories ranging from worksites of very small size to those with 1,000 employees or more. The size category is determined by the establishment's March employment level. It is important to note that each establishment of a multi-establishment firm is tabulated separately into the appropriate size category. The total employment level of the reporting multi-establishment firm is not used in the size tabulation.

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify that wages be reported for, or based on the period during which services are performed rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

Covered employer contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI), health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. Employee contributions for the same purposes, however, as well as money withheld for income taxes, union dues, and so forth, are reported even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay.

Wages of covered Federal workers represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. This includes cash allowances, the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration, severance pay, withholding taxes, and retirement deductions. Federal employee remuneration generally covers the same types of services as for workers in private industry.

Average annual wages per employee for any given industry are computed by dividing total annual wages by annual average employment. A further division by 52 yields average weekly wages per employee. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer at a time.

Average weekly or annual pay is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages (CEW) program have switched to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classificatiion System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Stan-

dard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

Effective January 2001, the CEW program began assigning Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments to local government ownership. This BLS action was in response to a change in Federal law dealing with the way Indian Tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. This law requires federally recognized Indian Tribes to be treated similarly to State and local governments. In the past the CEW program coded Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments in the private sector. As a result of the new law, CEW data reflects significant shifts in employment and wages between the private sector and local government from 2000 to 2001. Data also reflect industry changes. Those accounts previously assigned to civic and social organizations were assigned to tribal governments. There were no required industry changes for related establishments owned by these Tribal Councils. These tribal business establishments continued to be coded according to the economic activity of that entity.

To insure the highest possible quality of data, State employment security agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed geographic levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

The2000 county data used to calculate the 2000–2001 changes were adjusted for changes in industry and county classification to make them comparable to data for 2001. As a result, the adjusted 2000 data differ to some extent from the data available on the Internet at:

http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those areas designated by the Census Bureau where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England States for comparative purposes, even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey).

For additional information on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691–6567.

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 25–31)

COMPENSATION AND WAGE DATA are gathered by the Bureau from business establishments, State and local governments, labor unions, collective bargaining agreements on file with the Bureau, and secondary sources.

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It uses a fixed market basket of labor—similar in concept to the Consumer Price Index's fixed market basket of goods and services—to measure change over time in employer costs of employing labor.

Statistical series on total compensation costs, on wages and salaries, and on benefit costs are available for private nonfarm workers excluding proprietors, the self-employed, and household workers. The total compensation costs and wages and salaries series are also available for State and local government workers and for the civilian nonfarm economy, which consists of private industry and State and local government workers combined. Federal workers are excluded.

The Employment Cost Index probability sample consists of about 4,400 private nonfarm establishments providing about 23,000 occupational observations and 1,000 State and local government establishments providing 6,000 occupational observations selected to represent total employment in each sector. On average, each reporting unit provides wage and compensation information on five well-specified occupations. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Beginning with June 1986 data, fixed employment weights from the 1980 Census of Population are used each quarter to calculate the civilian and private indexes and the index for State and local governments. (Prior to June 1986, the employment weights are from the 1970 Census of Population.) These fixed weights, also used to derive all of the industry and occupation series indexes, ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensation, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the bargaining status, region, and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan area series, however, employment data by industry and occupation are not available from the census. Instead, the 1980 employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current sample. Therefore, these indexes are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, industry, and occupation series.

Definitions

Total compensation costs include wages, salaries, and the employer's costs for employee benefits.

Wages and salaries consist of earnings before payroll deductions, including production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments.

Benefits include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as payment-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

Notes on the data

The Employment Cost Index for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published be-

ginning in 1981. Historical indexes (June 1981=100) are available on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ect/

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends: (202) 691–6199.

Employee Benefits Survey

Description of the series

Employee benefits data are obtained from the Employee Benefits Survey, an annual survey of the incidence and provisions of selected benefits provided by employers. The survey collects data from a sample of approximately 9,000 private sector and State and local government establishments. The data are presented as a percentage of employees who participate in a certain benefit, or as an average benefit provision (for example, the average number of paid holidays provided to employees per year). Selected data from the survey are presented in table 25 for medium and large private establishments and in table 26 for small private establishments and State and local government.

The survey covers paid leave benefits such as holidays and vacations, and personal, funeral, jury duty, military, family, and sick leave; short-term disability, long-term disability, and life insurance; medical, dental, and vision care plans; defined benefit and defined contribution plans; flexible benefits plans; reimbursement accounts; and unpaid family leave.

Also, data are tabulated on the incidence of several other benefits, such as severance pay, child-care assistance, wellness programs, and employee assistance programs.

Definitions

Employer-provided benefits are benefits that are financed either wholly or partly by the employer. They may be sponsored by a union or other third party, as long as there is some employer financing. However, some benefits that are fully paid for by the employee also are included. For example, long-term care insurance and postretirement life insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

Participants are workers who are covered by a benefit, whether or not they use that benefit. If the benefit plan is financed wholly by employers and requires employees to complete a minimum length of service for eligibility, the workers are considered participants whether or not they have met the requirement. If workers are required to contribute towards the cost of a plan, they are considered participants only if they elect the plan and agree to make the required contributions.

Defined benefit pension plans use predetermined formulas to calculate a retirement benefit (if any), and obligate the employer to provide those benefits. Benefits are generally based on salary, years of service, or both.

Defined contribution plans generally specify the level of employer and employee contributions to a plan, but not the formula for determining eventual benefits. Instead, individual accounts are set up for participants, and benefits are based on amounts credited to these accounts.

Tax-deferred savings plans are a type of defined contribution plan that allow participants to contribute a portion of their salary to an employer-sponsored plan and defer income taxes until withdrawal.

Flexible benefit plans allow employees to choose among several benefits, such as life insurance, medical care, and vacation days, and among several levels of coverage within a given benefit.

Notes on the data

Surveys of employees in medium and large establishments conducted over the 1979–86 period included establishments that employed at least 50, 100, or 250 workers, depending on the industry (most service industries were excluded). The survey conducted in 1987 covered only State and local governments with 50 or more employees. The surveys conducted in 1988 and 1989 included medium and large establishments with 100 workers or more in private industries. All surveys conducted over the 1979–89 period excluded establishments in Alaska and Hawaii, as well as part-time employees.

Beginning in 1990, surveys of State and local governments and small private establishments were conducted in even-numbered years, and surveys of medium and large establishments were conducted in odd-numbered years. The small establishment survey includes all private nonfarm establishments with fewer than 100 workers, while the State and local government survey includes all governments, regardless of the number of workers. All three surveys include full- and part-time workers, and workers in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employee Benefits Survey, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends on the Internet:

http://www.bls.gov/ebs/

Work stoppages

Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of workers involved, and the amount of work time lost because of stoppage. These data are presented in table 31.

Data are largely from a variety of published sources and cover only establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect of stoppages on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material shortages or lack of service.

Definitions

Number of stoppages: The number of strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

Workers involved: The number of workers directly involved in the stoppage.

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated working time: Aggregate workdays lost as a percent of the aggregate number of standard workdays in the period multiplied by total employment in the period.

Notes on the data

This series is not comparable with the one terminated in 1981 that covered strikes involving six workers or more.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data, contact the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions: (202) 691–6282, or the Internet:

http:/www.bls.gov/cba/

Price Data

(Tables 2; 32–42)

PRICE DATA are gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail and primary markets in the United States. Price in-

dexes are given in relation to a base period—1982 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes, 1982–84 = 100 for many Consumer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), and 1990 = 100 for International Price Indexes.

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993–95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 33. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are meaured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of home-ownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 and January 1998 data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7000.

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and the product code extension of the SIC developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States from the production or central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire. Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

Since January 1992, price changes for the various commodities have been averaged together with implicit quantity weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1987. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage-of-processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability-of-product groupings, and a number of special composite groups. All Producer Price Index data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691–7705.

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **International Price Program** produces monthly and quarterly export and import price indexes for nonmilitary goods and services traded between the United States and the rest of the world. The export price index provides a measure of price change for all products sold by U.S. residents to foreign buyers. ("Residents" is defined as in the national income accounts; it includes corporations, businesses, and individuals, but does not require the organizations to be U.S. owned nor the individuals to have U.S. citizenship.) The import price index provides a measure of price change for goods purchased from other countries by U.S. residents.

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also

published for detailed product categories of exports and imports. These categories are defined according to the five-digit level of detail for the Bureau of Economic Analysis End-use Classification, the three-digit level for the Standard Industrial Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by country or region of origin are also available.

BLS publishes indexes for selected categories of internationally traded services, calculated on an international basis and on a balance-of-payments basis.

Notes on the data

The export and import price indexes are weighted indexes of the Laspeyres type. The trade weights currently used to compute both indexes relate to 2000.

Because a price index depends on the same items being priced from period to period, it is necessary to recognize when a product's specifications or terms of transaction have been modified. For this reason, the Bureau's questionnaire requests detailed descriptions of the physical and functional characteristics of the products being priced, as well as information on the number of units bought or sold, discounts, credit terms, packaging, class of buyer or seller, and so forth. When there are changes in either the specifications or terms of transaction of a product, the dollar value of each change is deleted from the total price change to obtain the "pure" change. Once this value is determined, a linking procedure is employed which allows for the continued repricing of the item.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of International Prices: (202) 691–7155.

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 43–46)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour, output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

Corresponding indexes of hourly compensation, unit labor costs, unit nonlabor payments, and prices are also provided.

Definitions

Output per hour of all persons (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input. **Output per unit of capital services** (capital productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per unit of capital services input. **Multifactor productivity** is the quantity of goods and services produced per combined inputs. For private business and private nonfarm business, inputs include labor and capital units. For manufacturing, inputs include labor, capital, energy, nonenergy materials, and purchased business services.

Compensation per hour is total compensation divided by hours at work. Total compensation equals the wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans, plus an estimate of these payments for the self-employed (except for nonfinancial corporations in which there are no self-employed). **Real compensation per hour** is compensation per hour deflated by the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Unit labor costs are the labor compensation costs expended in the production of a unit of output and are derived by dividing compensation by output. **Unit nonlabor payments** include profits, depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes per unit of output. They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from current-dollar value of output and dividing by output.

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

Unit profits include corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments per unit of output.

Hours of all persons are the total hours at work of payroll workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

Labor inputs are hours of all persons adjusted for the effects of changes in the education and experience of the labor force.

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

Combined units of labor and capital inputs are derived by combining changes in labor and capital input with weights which represent each component's share of total cost. Combined units of labor, capital, energy, materials, and purchased business services are similarly derived by combining changes in each input with weights that represent each input's share of total costs. The indexes for each input and for combined units are based on changing weights which are averages of the shares in the current and preceding year (the Tornquist index-number formula).

Notes on the data

Business sector output is an annually-weighted index constructed by excluding from real gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 43–46 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of

the labor force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity, energy, material, and research and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 691–5606.

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

The BLS industry productivity data supplement the measures for the business economy and major sectors with annual measures of labor productivity for selected industries at the three- and four-digit levels of the Standard Industrial Classification system. In addition to labor productivity, the industry data also include annual measures of compensation and unit labor costs for three-digit industries and measures of multifactor productivity for three-digit manufacturing industries and railroad transportation. The industry measures differ in methodology and data sources from the productivity measures for the major sectors because the industry measures are developed independently of the National Income and Product Accounts framework used for the major sector measures.

Definitions

Output per hour is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of labor input. For most industries, **output** indexes are derived from data on the value of industry output adjusted for price change. For the remaining industries, output indexes are derived from data on the physical quantity of production.

The **labor input** series consist of the hours of all employees (production workers and nonproduction workers), the hours of all persons (paid employees, partners, proprietors, and unpaid family workers), or the number of employees, depending upon the industry.

Unit labor costs represent the labor compensation costs per unit of output produced, and are derived by dividing an index of labor compensation by an index of output. **Labor compensation** includes payroll as well as supplemental payments, including both legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs.

Multifactor productivity is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of the combined inputs consumed in producing that output. **Combined inputs** include capital, labor, and intermediate purchases. The measure of **capital input** used represents the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories. The measure of **intermediate purchases** is a combination of purchased materials, services, fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census,with additional data supplied by other government agencies, trade associations, and other sources.

For most industries, the productivity indexes refer to the output per hour of all employees. For some trade and services industries, indexes of output per hour of all persons (including self-employed) are constructed. For some transportation industries, only indexes of output per employee are prepared.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691–5618.

International Comparisons

(Tables 47–49)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 47 and 48 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment—approximating U.S. concepts—for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and several European countries. The unemployment statistics (and, to a lesser extent, employment statistics) published by other industrial countries are not, in most cases, comparable to U.S. unemployment statistics. Therefore, the Bureau adjusts the figures for selected countries, where necessary, for all known major definitional differences. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For further information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3-20.

Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the **labor force**, **employment**, and **unemployment**, see the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

Notes on the data

The adjusted statistics have been adapted to the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, rather than to the U.S. standard of 16 years of age and older. Therefore, the adjusted statistics relate to the population aged 16 and older in France, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; 15 and older in Australia, Japan, Germany, Italy from 1993 onward, and the Netherlands; and 14 and older in Italy prior to 1993. An exception to this rule is that the Canadian statistics for 1976 onward are adjusted to cover ages 16 and older, whereas the age at which compulsory schooling ends remains at 15. The institutional population is included in the denominator of the labor force participation rates and employment-population ratios for Japan and Germany; it is excluded for the United States and the other countries.

In the U.S. labor force survey, persons on layoff who are awaiting recall to their jobs are classified as unemployed. European and Japanese layoff practices are quite different in nature from those in the United States; therefore, strict application of the U.S. definition has not been made on this point. For further information, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1981, pp. 8–11.

The figures for one or more recent years for France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are calculated using adjustment factors based on labor force surveys for earlier years and are considered preliminary. The recent-year measures for these countries, therefore, are subject to revision whenever data from more current labor force surveys become available.

There are breaks in the data series for the United States (1990, 1994, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000), Canada (1976) France (1992), Germany (1991), Italy (1991, 1993), the Netherlands (1988), and Sweden (1987).

For the United States, the break in series reflects a major redesign of the labor force survey questionnaire and collection methodology introduced in January 1994. Revised population estimates based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated undercount,

also were incorporated. In 1996, previously published data for the 1990–93 period were revised to reflect the 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the undercount. In 1997, revised population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly conparable with prior years. In 1998, new composite estimation procedures and minor revisions in population controls were introduced into the household survey. Therefore, the data are not strictly comparable with data for 1997 and earlier years. See the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data of this *Review*.

BLS recently introduced a new adjusted series for Canada. Beginning with the data for 1976, Canadian data are adjusted to more closely approximate U.S. concepts. Adjustments are made to the unemployed and labor force to exclude: (1) 15-year-olds; (2) passive jobseekers (persons only reading newspaper ads as their method of job search); (3) persons waiting to start a new job who did not seek work in the past 4 weeks; and (4) persons unavailable for work due to personal or family responsibilities. An adjustment is made to include full-tine students looking for full-time work. The impact of the adjustments was to lower the annual average unemployment rate by 0.1–0.4 percentage point in the 1980s and 0.4–1.0 percentage point in the 1990s.

For France, the 1992 break reflects the substitution of standardized European Union Statistical Office (EUROSTAT) unemployment statistics for the unemployment data estimated according to the International Labor Office (ILO) definition and published in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) annual yearbook and quarterly update. This change was made because the EUROSTAT data are more up-to-date than the OECD figures. Also, since 1992, the EUROSTAT definitions are closer to the U.S. definitions than they were in prior years. The impact of this revision was to lower the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1992 and 1993, by 0.4 percentage point in 1994, and 0.5 percentage point in 1995.

For Germany, the data for 1991 onward refer to unified Germany. Data prior to 1991 relate to the former West Germany. The impact of including the former East Germany was to increase the unemployment rate from 4.3 to 5.6 percent in 1991.

For Italy, the 1991 break reflects a revision in the method of weighting sample data. The impact was to increase the unemployment rate by approximately 0.3 percentage point, from 6.6 to 6.9 percent in 1991.

In October 1992, the survey methodology was revised and the definition of unemployment was changed to include only those who were actively looking for a job within the 30 days preceding the survey and who were available for work. In addition, the lower age limit for the labor force was raised from 14 to 15 years. (Prior to these changes, BLS adjusted Italy's published unemployment rate downward by excluding from the unemployed those persons who had not actively sought work in the past 30 days.) The break in the series also reflects the incorporation of the 1991 population census results. The impact of these changes was to raise Italy's adjusted unemployment rate by approximately 1.2 percentage points, from 8.3 to 9.5 percent in fourth-quarter 1992. These changes did not affect employment significantly, except in 1993. Estimates by the Italian Statistical Office indicate that employment declined by about 3 percent in 1993, rather than the nearly 4 percent indicated by the data shown in table 44. This difference is attributable mainly to the incorporation of the 1991 population benchmarks in the 1993 data. Data for earlier years have not been adjusted to incorporate the 1991 census results.

For the Netherlands, a new survey questionnaire was introduced in 1992 that allowed for a closer application of ILO guidelines. EUROSTAT has revised the Dutch series back to 1988 based on the 1992 changes. The 1988 revised unemployment rate is 7.6 percent; the previous estimate for the same year was 9.3 percent.

There have been two breaks in series in the Swedish labor force survey, in 1987 and 1993. Adjustments have been made for the 1993 break back to 1987. In 1987, a new questionnaire was introduced. Questions regarding current availability were added and the period of active workseeking was reduced from 60 days to 4 weeks. These changes lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate by 0.4 percentage point, from 2.3 to 1.9 percent. In 1993, the measurement period for the labor force survey was changed to represent all 52 weeks of the year rather than one week each month and a new adjustment for population totals was introduced. The impact was to raise the unemployment rate by approximately 0.5 percentage point, from 7.6 to 8.1 percent. Statistics Sweden revised its labor force survey data for 1987–92 to take into account the break in 1993. The adjustment raised the Swedish unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage point in 1987 and gradually rose to 0.5 percentage point in 1992.

Beginning with 1987, BLS has adjusted the Swedish data to classify students who also sought work as unemployed. The impact of this change was to increase the adjusted unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1987 and by 1.8 percentage points in 1994, when unemployment was higher. In 1998, the adjusted unemployment rate had risen from 6.5 to 8.4 percent due to the adjustment to include students.

The net effect of the 1987 and 1993 changes and the BLS adjustment for students seeking work lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate from 2.3 to 2.2 percent.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

Table 49 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Canada, Japan, and nine European countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. There are greater technical problems in comparing the levels of manufacturing output among countries.

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to all employed persons (wage and salary earners plus self-employed persons and unpaid family workers) in the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, and to all employees (wage and salary earners) in the other countries.

Definitions

Output, in general, refers to value added in manufacturing from the national accounts of each country. However, the output series for Japan prior to 1970 is an index of industrial production, and the national accounts measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

The 1977–97 output data for the United States are the gross product originating (value added) measures prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Com-

parable manufacturing output data currently are not available prior to 1977.

U.S. gross product originating is a chain-type annual-weighted series. (For more information on the U.S. measure, see Robert E. Yuskavage, "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry, 1959–94," *Survey of Current Business*, August 1996, pp. 133–55.) The Japanese value added series is based upon one set of fixed price weights for the years 1970 through 1997. Output series for the other foreign economies also employ fixed price weights, but the weights are updated periodically (for example, every 5 or 10 years).

To preserve the comparability of the U.S. measures with those for other economies, BLS uses gross product originating in manufacturing for the United States for these comparative measures. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its news releases on quarterly measures of U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 43 and 45 in this section). The quarterly measures are on a "sectoral output" basis, rather than a value-added basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions.

Total labor hours refers to hours worked in all countries. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for France (from 1970 forward), Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. Where official total hours series are not available, the measures are developed by BLS using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and estimates of annual hours worked. For Germany, BLS uses estimates of average hours worked developed by a research institute connected to the Ministry of Labor for use with the national accounts employment figures. For the other countries, BLS constructs its own estimates of average hours.

Denmark has not published estimates of average hours for 1994–97; therefore, the BLS measure of labor input for Denmark ends in 1993.

Total compensation (labor cost) includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. The measures are from the national accounts of each country, except those for Belgium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employment, average hours, and hourly compensation. For Canada, France, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for other significant taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for employment-related subsidies. Self-employed workers are included in the all-employed-persons measures by assuming that their hourly compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to total manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, the measures for France (for all years) and Italy (beginning 1970) refer to mining and manufacturing less energy-related products, and the measures for Denmark include mining and exclude manufacturing handicrafts from 1960 to 1966.

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 50–51)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collects data from employers about their workers' job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The information that employers provide is based on records that they maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws, and Federal, State, and local government agencies are excluded from the survey.

The survey is a Federal-State cooperative program with an independent sample selected for each participating State. A stratified random sample with a Neyman allocation is selected to represent all private industries in the State. The survey is stratified by Standard Industrial Classification and size of employment.

Definitions

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, employers maintain records of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses that involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.

Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Lost workday injuries and illnesses are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost workdays include the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee was either away from work or at work in some restricted capacity, or both, because of an occupational injury or illness. BLS measures of the number and incidence rate of lost workdays were discontinued beginning with the 1993 survey. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, such as a Federal holiday, even though able to work.

Incidence rates are computed as the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost work days per 100 full-time workers.

Notes on the data

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1986).

Estimates are made for industries and employment size classes for total recordable cases, lost workday cases, days away from work cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. These data also are shown separately for injuries. Illness data are available for seven categories: occupational skin diseases or disorders, dust diseases of the lungs, respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, poisoning (systemic effects of toxic agents), disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), disorders associated with repeated trauma, and all other occupational illnesses.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to car-

cinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.*

Comparable data for more than 40 States and territories are available from the BLS Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Many of these States publish data on State and local government employees in addition to private industry data.

Mining and railroad data are furnished to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration. Data from these organizations are included in both the national and State data published annually.

With the 1992 survey, BLS began publishing details on serious, nonfatal incidents resulting in days away from work. Included are some major characteristics of the injured and ill workers, such as occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service, as well as the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event and exposure, and the source directly producing the condition). In general, these data are available nationwide for detailed industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on occupational injuries and illnesses, contact the Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions at (202) 691–6180, or access the Internet at:

http://www.bls.gov/iif/

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

In addition to private wage and salary workers, the self-employed, family members, and Federal, State, and local government workers are covered by the program. To be included in the fatality census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job.

Definition

A fatal work injury is any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting in death from acute exposure to energy, such as heat or electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event or incident or series of events within a single workday or shift. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census, as well as work-related illnesses, which can be difficult to identify due to long latency periods.

Notes on the data

Twenty-eight data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated in the fatality program, including information about the fatally injured worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. Summary worker demographic data and event characteristics are included in a national news release that is available about 8 months after the end of the reference year. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries was initiated in 1992 as a joint Federal-State effort. Most States issue summary information at the time of the national news release.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries contact the BLS Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions at (202) 691–6175, or the Internet at: **http://www.bls.gov/iif/**

Where to find additional data

Current and historical statistics from Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys are available at the addresses listed on the inside back cover of this *Review*, or on the Internet at

http://www.bls.gov

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2001	2002	2001			2002				2003	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.8	66.6	66.8	66.7	66.8	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.3	66.4
Employment-population ratio	63.7	62.7	63.8	63.5	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.4	62.3
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.8	4.4	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.2
Men	4.8	5.9	4.5	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.5
16 to 24 years	11.4	12.8	11.2	11.4	12.7	12.9	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.4	14.2
25 years and older	3.6	4.7	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.3
Women	4.7	5.6	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7
16 to 24 years	9.6	11.1	9.2	10.1	10.7	11.0	11.2	10.9	11.4	11.1	11.9
25 years and older	3.7	4.6	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total nonfarm	131,826	130,376	132,180	131,712	130,920	130,523	130,403	130,239	130,338	130,225	129,984
Total private	110,707	108,886	111,129	110,516	109,593	109,105	108,918	108,755	108,792	108,655	108,488
Goods-producing	23,873	22,619	24,118	23,684	23,226	22,880	22,673	22,537	22,389	22,213	22,093
Manufacturing	16,441	15,306	16,661	16,243	15,833	15,517	15,369	15,246	15,085	14,926	14,744
Service-providing	107,952	107,757	108,063	108,028	107,694	107,643	107,730	107,702	107,949	108,012	107,891
Average hours:											
Total private	34.0	33.9	34.0	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7
Manufacturing	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.2
Overtime	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.0
Employment Cost Index[2]											
Percent change in the ECI, compensation:											
All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers)	4.1	3.4	.9	1.2	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.6	1.4	.8
Private industry workers	4.2	3.2	1.0	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	1.7	.8
Goods-producing[3]	3.8	3.7	.9	.7	.8	1.2	.9	.6	.9	1.8	.9
Service-providing[3]	4.3	3.1	1.0	1.0	.8	1.1	1.2	.6	.2	1.5	.8
State and local government workers	4.2	4.1	.6	2.1	.6	.6	.4	2.2	.9	.7	.4
Workers by bargaining status (private industry):											
Union	4.2	4.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	.9	1.6	1.2
Nonunion	4.1	3.2	1.0	.9	.7	1.1	1.1	.5	.4	1.6	.8

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

[2] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter.

[3] Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-providing industries include all other private sector industries.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, household survey data reflect revised population controls. Nonfarm data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity

Selected measures	2001	2002	2001			2002				2003	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Compensation data[1,2]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation (wages, salaries, benefits):											
Civilian nonfarm	4.1	3.4	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.8
Private nonfarm	4.2	3.2	1.0	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	.6	.4	1.7	.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.7	2.9	.9	1.0	.7	.9	.8	.7	.4	1.0	.6
Private nonfarm	3.8	2.7	1.0	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.4	.3	1.1	.7
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	3.4	1.2	1.0	.2	−.9	.7	.5	.6	-.1	1.8	−.3
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	−1.8	−1.2	.8	−.3	−3.2	1.1	.2	.2	-.1	3.7	−.8
Finished consumer goods	−2.4	−1.6	1.0	−.3	−4.3	1.5	.4	.0	-.3	2.4	1.8
Capital equipment	1.0	−.4	−7.1	−.1	.1	2.9	−.3	−.7	.6	.6	−.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	−.2	−1.2	.6	−1.0	−3.6	.9	1.1	1.1	.1	6.5	−2.1
Crude materials	−8.8	−10.6	−6.6	−12.0	−12.2	8.0	37.1	1.9	6.5	28.0	−10.6
Productivity data[3]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	2.0	5.3	1.5	3.3	8.7	8.7	.8	5.9	1.5	2.7	7.2
Nonfarm business sector	1.9	5.4	1.6	3.4	8.3	9.3	1.0	5.9	1.7	2.1	6.8
Nonfinancial corporations[4]	2.0	5.8	4.7	4.4	10.8	5.0	5.5	3.1	3.8	4.3	8.1

[1] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

[3] Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

[4] Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly average					Four quarters ending				
	2002			2003		2002			2003	
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	4.0	2.1	1.6	4.8	4.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.2
All persons, nonfarm business sector	3.9	2.0	1.6	4.1	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9
Employment Cost Index—compensation:										
Civilian nonfarm[2]	.9	.9	.6	.8	1.4	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.7
Private nonfarm	1.1	.6	.4	.8	1.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.5
Union	1.0	1.2	.9	1.6	1.2	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.7	5.0
Nonunion	1.1	.5	.4	1.6	.8	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.3
State and local governments	.4	2.2	.9	.7	.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.1
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:										
Civilian nonfarm[2]	.8	.7	.4	1.0	.6	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7
Private nonfarm	1.0	.4	.3	1.1	.7	3.6	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.6
Union	.9	1.0	.8	.5	.7	4.2	4.3	3.5	3.3	3.0
Nonunion	1.0	.4	.3	1.2	.7	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.5
State and local governments	.3	1.8	.6	.4	.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1

[1] Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.

[2] Excludes Federal and household workers.

4. Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	215,092	217,570	217,407	217,630	217,866	218,107	218,340	218,548	218,741	219,897	220,114	220,317	220,540	220,768	221,014
Civilian labor force	143,734	144,863	144,852	144,786	145,123	145,634	145,393	145,180	145,150	145,838	145,857	145,793	146,473	146,485	147,096
Participation rate	66.8	66.6	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.8	66.6	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.3	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.6
Employed	136,933	136,485	136,383	136,343	136,757	137,312	136,988	136,542	136,439	137,536	137,408	137,348	137,687	137,487	137,738
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.7	62.7	62.7	62.6	62.8	63.0	62.7	62.5	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.4	62.3	62.3
Unemployed	6,801	8,378	8,469	8,443	8,366	8,321	8,405	8,637	8,711	8,302	8,450	8,445	8,786	8,998	9,358
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4
Not in the labor force	71,359	72,707	72,556	72,844	72,743	72,473	72,947	73,369	73,591	74,059	74,257	74,524	74,067	74,283	73,918
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	95,181	96,439	96,375	96,468	96,552	96,732	96,860	97,022	97,139	97,635	97,762	97,869	97,979	98,083	98,196
Civilian labor force	72,816	73,630	73,689	73,670	73,802	74,108	73,883	73,770	73,744	73,993	74,254	74,236	74,571	74,506	74,692
Participation rate	76.5	76.3	76.5	76.4	76.4	76.6	76.3	76.0	75.9	75.8	76.0	75.9	76.1	76.0	76.1
Employed	69,776	69,734	69,739	69,792	69,895	70,213	69,921	69,617	69,600	69,967	70,293	70,293	70,364	70,144	70,130
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.3	72.3	72.4	72.3	72.4	72.6	72.2	71.8	71.6	71.7	71.9	71.8	71.8	71.5	71.4
Unemployed	3,040	3,896	3,950	3,879	3,906	3,895	3,962	4,153	4,145	4,026	3,962	3,944	4,207	4,362	4,562
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1
Not in the labor force	22,365	22,809	22,686	22,797	22,750	22,623	22,977	23,252	23,394	23,642	23,508	23,632	23,408	23,577	23,504
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	103,983	105,136	105,089	105,190	105,334	105,421	105,509	105,594	105,678	106,235	106,322	106,411	106,510	106,613	106,724
Civilian labor force	63,016	63,648	63,556	63,534	63,760	63,858	63,975	63,921	64,036	64,479	64,310	64,477	64,677	64,733	65,148
Participation rate	60.6	60.5	60.5	60.4	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.7	61.0
Employed	60,417	60,420	60,320	60,262	60,581	60,675	60,668	60,697	60,676	61,443	61,073	61,227	61,401	61,436	61,753
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.1	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.8	57.4	57.5	57.6	57.6	57.9
Unemployed	2,599	3,228	3,236	3,272	3,180	3,184	3,308	3,224	3,360	3,035	3,237	3,250	3,276	3,297	3,395
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2
Not in the labor force	40,967	41,488	41,533	41,656	41,574	41,563	41,533	41,673	41,642	41,757	42,013	41,933	41,834	41,880	41,576
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	15,929	15,994	15,943	15,972	15,980	15,954	15,971	15,933	15,925	16,027	16,030	16,038	16,051	16,072	16,095
Civilian labor force	7,902	7,585	7,607	7,581	7,561	7,667	7,535	7,489	7,369	7,366	7,293	7,079	7,226	7,246	7,256
Participation rate	49.6	47.4	47.7	47.5	47.3	48.1	47.2	47.0	46.3	46.0	45.5	44.1	45.0	45.1	45.1
Employed	6,740	6,332	6,324	6,289	6,280	6,425	6,400	6,228	6,164	6,125	6,042	5,829	5,923	5,907	5,855
Employment-population ratio[2]	42.3	39.6	39.7	39.4	39.3	40.3	40.1	39.1	38.7	38.2	37.7	36.3	36.9	36.8	36.4
Unemployed	1,162	1,253	1,283	1,292	1,280	1,243	1,135	1,261	1,206	1,241	1,251	1,251	1,303	1,339	1,401
Unemployment rate	14.7	16.5	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.5	19.3
Not in the labor force	8,027	8,409	8,337	8,391	8,419	8,287	8,436	8,444	8,555	8,661	8,736	8,959	8,825	8,826	8,839
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	178,111	179,783	179,665	179,816	179,979	180,146	180,306	180,450	180,580	180,460	180,599	180,728	180,873	181,021	181,184
Civilian labor force	119,399	120,150	120,152	120,272	120,449	120,502	120,479	120,345	120,093	120,084	120,166	120,200	120,575	120,420	120,881
Participation rate	67.0	66.8	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.7	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.7	66.5	66.7
Employed	114,430	114,013	113,951	114,008	114,250	114,373	114,294	114,128	113,910	113,995	114,135	114,089	114,286	113,882	114,203
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.2	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.1	63.2	63.2	63.1	63.2	62.9	63.0
Unemployed	4,969	6,137	6,201	6,264	6,199	6,129	6,184	6,218	6,184	6,089	6,031	6,111	6,289	6,539	6,678
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5
Not in the labor force	58,713	59,633	59,513	59,545	59,530	59,644	59,828	60,104	60,487	60,376	60,432	60,528	60,298	60,601	60,303
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	25,138	25,578	25,552	25,591	25,633	25,675	25,717	25,751	25,784	25,484	25,519	25,552	25,587	25,624	25,664
Civilian labor force	16,421	16,565	16,570	16,390	16,541	16,789	16,682	16,540	16,706	16,374	16,395	16,296	16,521	16,618	16,717
Participation rate	65.3	64.8	64.8	64.0	64.5	65.4	64.9	64.2	64.8	64.3	64.2	63.8	64.6	64.9	65.1
Employed	15,006	14,872	14,816	14,763	14,907	15,148	15,027	14,754	14,827	14,684	14,669	14,641	14,723	14,819	14,746
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.7	58.1	58.0	57.7	58.2	59.0	58.4	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.5	57.3	57.5	57.8	57.5
Unemployed	1,416	1,693	1,754	1,627	1,634	1,641	1,656	1,786	1,879	1,690	1,726	1,655	1,797	1,799	1,971
Unemployment rate	8.6	10.2	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.9	10.8	11.8
Not in the labor force	8,717	9,013	8,982	9,201	9,092	8,886	9,034	9,211	9,078	9,110	9,124	9,256	9,066	9,007	8,947

See footnotes at end of table.

4. Continued—Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	24,942	25,963	25,917	26,008	26,096	26,184	26,272	26,355	26,436	26,994	28	27,191	27,291	27,391	27,494
Civilian labor force	17,328	17,943	17,891	18,045	18,030	18,103	18,049	18,169	18,134	18,614	18,658	18,614	18,836	18,811	18,856
Participation rate	69.5	69.1	69.0	69.4	69.1	69.1	68.7	68.9	68.6	69.0	68.9	68.5	69.0	68.7	68.6
Employed	16,190	16,590	16,573	16,685	16,664	16,739	16,637	16,755	16,708	17,155	17,223	17,215	17,428	17,264	17,271
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.9	63.9	63.9	64.2	63.9	63.9	63.3	63.6	63.2	63.5	63.6	63.3	63.9	63.0	62.8
Unemployed	1,138	1,353	1,318	1,360	1,366	1,363	1,412	1,414	1,425	1,459	1,436	1,399	1,408	1,548	1,586
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.4
Not in the labor force	7,614	8,020	8,026	7,963	8,066	8,082	8,223	8,188	8,303	8,380	8,436	8,577	8,455	8,580	8,638

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

[3] Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white and black or African American) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and over	136,933	136,485	136,383	136,343	136,757	137,312	136,988	136,542	136,439	137,536	137,408	137,348	137,687	137,487	137,738
Men	73,196	72,903	72,893	72,931	73,023	73,402	73,151	72,773	72,690	72,994	73,249	73,064	73,182	72,981	73,071
Women	63,737	63,582	63,490	63,412	63,734	63,910	63,837	63,769	63,749	64,542	64,159	64,284	64,505	64,506	64,667
Married men, spouse present	44,007	44,116	44,037	44,150	44,235	44,129	44,245	44,093	44,005	44,401	44,587	44,415	44,552	44,542	44,371
Married women, spouse present	34,153	34,153	34,050	34,035	34,278	34,479	34,322	34,264	34,189	34,525	34,620	34,569	34,685	34,443	34,600
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	3,715	4,213	3,982	4,139	4,308	4,356	4,343	4,329	4,273	4,643	4,807	4,696	4,840	4,592	4,499
Slack work or business conditions	2,396	2,788	2,703	2,760	2,811	2,814	2,888	2,855	2,893	3,027	3,152	3,123	3,221	3,058	3,153
Could only find part-time work	1,006	1,124	1,097	1,113	1,153	1,177	1,133	1,159	1,110	1,297	1,275	1,192	1,266	1,265	1,257
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,790	18,843	19,251	19,143	19,047	18,928	18,685	18,727	18,555	19,314	18,421	18,888	18,886	19,083	19,548
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	3,627	4,119	3,887	4,025	4,185	4,266	4,274	4,272	4,219	4,496	4,675	4,587	4,728	4,478	4,390
Slack work or business conditions	2,340	2,726	2,629	2,689	2,806	2,755	2,857	2,816	2,854	2,947	3,062	3,048	3,140	3,003	3,074
Could only find part-time work	997	1,114	1,099	1,103	1,143	1,172	1,122	1,158	1,097	1,267	1,257	1,178	1,258	1,234	1,237
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,415	18,487	18,985	18,741	18,668	18,555	18,347	18,361	18,197	18,984	18,134	18,529	18,503	18,664	19,184

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and over	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.7	16.5	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.5	19.3
Men, 20 years and over	4.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1
Women, 20 years and over	4.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2
White, total[1]	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	12.7	14.5	14.8	15.6	14.8	14.2	13.9	14.5	13.8	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.3	16.5
Men, 16 to 19 years	13.9	15.9	16.6	17.9	17.1	15.6	14.7	15.8	14.9	16.2	17.3	18.0	17.7	17.0	17.8
Women, 16 to 19 years	11.4	13.1	13.0	13.1	12.4	12.7	13.1	13.0	12.7	14.2	13.7	13.1	13.2	13.7	15.2
Men, 20 years and over	3.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.4
Women, 20 years and over	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4
Black or African American, total[1]	8.6	10.2	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.8	11.2	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.9	10.8	11.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	29.0	29.8	30.1	27.1	30.1	28.0	23.9	30.5	33.2	30.4	30.2	33.4	33.1	37.0	39.3
Men, 16 to 19 years	30.4	31.3	30.8	22.7	31.3	34.4	24.9	30.0	34.5	33.2	38.1	45.2	37.7	43.1	36.5
Women, 16 to 19 years	27.5	28.3	29.3	31.4	28.9	21.5	22.7	31.0	32.1	28.0	22.2	23.1	29.3	32.0	41.7
Men, 20 years and over	8.0	9.5	10.3	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.9	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.3	10.4	11.2	11.3
Women, 20 years and over	7.0	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.7	8.4	9.0	8.7	9.2	8.0	9.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.4
Married men, spouse present	2.7	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.4
Married women, spouse present	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9
Full-time workers	4.7	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5
Part-time workers	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.9
Educational attainment[2]															
Less than a high school diploma	7.2	8.4	8.0	8.6	8.5	7.9	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.2	9.2	9.7
High school graduates, no college[3]	4.2	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.8
Some college or associate degree	3.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9
Bachelor's degree and higher[4]	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1

[1] Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

[2] Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

[3] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

[4] Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Less than 5 weeks	2,853	2,893	2,786	2,903	2,895	2,782	2,797	2,912	2,860	2,772	2,749	2,780	2,814	3,056	3,009
5 to 14 weeks	2,196	2,580	2,803	2,520	2,505	2,558	2,515	2,532	2,547	2,577	2,565	2,473	2,630	2,605	2,936
15 weeks and over	1,752	2,904	3,045	2,955	2,891	3,019	3,099	3,143	3,296	3,140	3,155	3,104	3,294	3,250	3,572
15 to 26 weeks	951	1,369	1,419	1,381	1,361	1,359	1,374	1,317	1,392	1,457	1,281	1,316	1,392	1,321	1,536
27 weeks and over	801	1,535	1,626	1,573	1,530	1,660	1,724	1,826	1,904	1,683	1,874	1,788	1,903	1,930	2,036
Mean duration, in weeks	13.1	16.6	17.1	16.6	16.3	17.8	17.6	17.9	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.0	19.6	19.2	19.8
Median duration, in weeks	6.8	9.1	11.6	8.9	8.7	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.6	10.2	10.1	12.3

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Job losers[1]	3,476	4,607	4,650	4,613	4,607	4,608	4,828	4,833	4,863	4,583	4,756	4,613	4,765	5,074	5,010
On temporary layoff	1,067	1,124	1,101	1,236	1,158	1,044	1,098	1,069	1,110	1,080	1,142	1,157	1,101	1,226	1,199
Not on temporary layoff	2,409	3,483	3,550	3,377	3,449	3,565	3,729	3,764	3,753	3,503	3,614	3,456	3,664	3,848	3,811
Job leavers	835	866	844	840	844	808	850	834	862	825	772	794	829	772	893
Reentrants	2,031	2,368	2,379	2,390	2,326	2,321	2,386	2,394	2,462	2,331	2,395	2,391	2,558	2,499	2,687
New entrants	459	536	544	547	587	542	494	586	534	616	579	626	642	634	648
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	51.1	55.0	55.2	55.0	55.1	55.7	56.4	55.9	55.8	54.9	55.9	54.8	54.2	56.5	54.2
On temporary layoff	15.7	13.4	13.1	14.7	13.8	12.6	12.8	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.4	13.7	12.5	13.7	13.0
Not on temporary layoff	35.4	41.6	42.2	40.2	41.2	42.1	43.6	43.5	43.0	41.9	42.5	41.0	41.7	42.9	41.3
Job leavers	12.3	10.3	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	8.6	9.7
Reentrants	29.9	28.3	28.3	28.5	27.8	28.0	27.9	27.7	28.2	27.9	28.2	28.4	29.1	27.8	29.1
New entrants	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.5	5.8	6.8	6.1	7.4	6.8	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.0
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6
Reentrants	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
New entrants	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total, 16 years and older	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4
16 to 24 years	10.6	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.8	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.7	12.7	13.1	13.5
16 to 19 years	14.7	16.5	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.2	15.1	16.8	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.5	19.3
16 to 17 years	17.2	18.8	19.6	19.7	19.3	19.4	16.2	19.4	17.6	18.3	17.9	16.7	18.7	18.5	21.6
18 to 19 years	13.1	15.1	15.3	15.5	16.2	14.0	14.3	15.3	15.5	15.9	15.9	17.7	17.8	19.0	17.9
20 to 24 years	8.3	9.7	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.3	8.9	10.1	10.5	10.7
25 years and older	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1
25 to 54 years	3.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3
55 years and older	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.6
Men, 16 years and older	4.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.8
16 to 24 years	11.4	12.8	12.6	12.8	13.3	13.1	12.3	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.4	13.8	14.3	14.3
16 to 19 years	16.0	18.1	18.6	18.9	19.3	18.3	16.0	18.0	17.5	18.2	19.5	20.8	20.6	20.8	20.1
16 to 17 years	19.1	21.1	22.0	22.2	23.1	21.5	17.2	21.2	18.5	19.3	19.1	18.0	21.4	21.5	23.8
18 to 19 years	14.0	16.4	16.6	16.6	18.1	16.3	15.2	16.1	16.7	17.6	19.3	21.5	20.1	20.9	17.7
20 to 24 years	9.0	10.2	9.6	9.7	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2	9.7	9.2	8.7	10.7	11.4	11.7
25 years and older	3.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.5
25 to 54 years	3.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5
55 years and older	3.2	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.5
Women, 16 years and older	4.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9
16 to 24 years	9.6	11.1	11.2	11.4	10.7	10.5	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.5	11.8	12.5
16 to 19 years	13.4	14.9	15.0	15.1	14.4	14.0	14.1	15.6	15.2	15.5	14.8	14.6	15.5	16.2	18.5
16 to 17 years	15.2	16.6	17.2	17.1	15.5	17.4	15.2	17.4	16.6	17.3	16.8	15.5	16.2	15.8	19.5
18 to 19 years	12.2	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.1	11.5	13.3	14.4	14.2	14.1	12.3	13.7	15.5	17.1	18.0
20 to 24 years	7.5	9.1	9.2	9.4	8.8	8.7	9.8	9.4	9.3	8.8	9.5	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.5
25 years and older	3.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7
25 to 54 years	3.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.0
55 years and older[1]	2.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7

[1] Data are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	May 2002	Apr. 2003[P]	May 2003[P]	State	May 2002	Apr. 2003[P]	May 2003[P]
Alabama	6.0	5.8	5.7	Missouri	5.5	5.0	5.3
Alaska	7.5	.7.2	7.3	Montana	4.6	4.0	4.2
Arizona	6.3	6.0	5.9	Nebraska	3.6	3.9	3.9
Arkansas	5.5	5.3	5.5	Nevada	5.6	5.5	5.4
California	6.6	6.8	6.7	New Hampshire	4.7	4.0	3.9
Colorado	5.5	5.9	5.8	New Jersey	5.8	5.8	5.6
Connecticut	4.2	5.3	4.9	New Mexico	5.5	5.9	6.0
Delaware	4.3	4.3	3.7	New York	6.1	6.1	6.1
District of Columbia	6.5	7.3	6.4	North Carolina	6.8	6.4	6.2
Florida	5.5	5.3	5.4	North Dakota	4.2	3.4	3.5
Georgia	5.1	4.7	4.8	Ohio	5.9	6.3	6.1
Hawaii	4.3	3.8	3.9	Oklahoma	4.5	5.1	5.6
Idaho	5.6	5.6	5.2	Oregon	7.4	8.0	8.2
Illinois	6.5	6.3	6.2	Pennsylvania	5.6	5.9	5.6
Indiana	5.2	5.1	4.9	Rhode Island	4.9	5.3	5.4
Iowa	4.0	4.2	4.5	South Carolina	5.8	6.1	6.2
Kansas	5.0	4.8	4.6	South Dakota	3.1	3.2	3.3
Kentucky	5.7	5.8	5.1	Tennessee	5.2	5.0	5.2
Louisiana	6.3	6.2	6.3	Texas	6.4	6.6	6.8
Maine	4.2	4.8	4.5	Utah	6.2	5.3	5.4
Maryland	4.4	4.4	4.5	Vermont	3.8	4.2	4.1
Massachusetts	5.1	5.5	5.6	Virginia	4.2	4.3	3.9
Michigan	6.2	6.6	6.8	Washington	7.4	7.3	7.4
Minnesota	4.4	4.3	4.3	West Virginia	6.2	6.0	5.9
Mississippi	6.8	6.6	6.3	Wisconsin	5.3	5.4	5.4
				Wyoming	4.2	4.0	4.2

[P] = preliminary

11. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by State, seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

State	May 2002	Apr. 2003[P]	May 2003[P]	State	May 2002	Apr. 2003[P]	May 2003[P]
Alabama	2,105,681	2,154,076	2,152,206	Missouri	2,994,885	2,969,758	2,982,654
Alaska	320,946	341,477	343,065	Montana	462,433	470,221	474,714
Arizona	2,669,001	2,665,405	2,669,696	Nebraska	958,950	985,557	986,162
Arkansas	1,283,946	1,300,764	1,301,430	Nevada	1,122,222	1,115,296	1,119,053
California	17,362,955	17,630,835	17,578,349	New Hampshire	704,850	714,673	711,494
Colorado	2,434,332	2,474,349	2,477,601	New Jersey	4,360,565	4,424,959	4,422,892
Connecticut	1,770,632	1,785,212	1,776,310	New Mexico	875,847	895,736	898,123
Delaware	424,348	420,429	422,014	New York	9,349,763	9,354,457	9,343,029
District of Columbia	304,984	306,182	306,432	North Carolina	4,179,209	4,176,805	4,183,928
Florida	8,085,865	8,093,261	8,075,983	North Dakota	346,250	347,912	348,235
Georgia	4,289,123	4,370,037	4,376,144	Ohio	5,843,819	5,905,927	5,884,854
Hawaii	581,081	597,095	603,248	Oklahoma	1,697,933	1,697,749	1,716,195
Idaho	683,650	693,534	692,143	Oregon	1,829,020	1,841,977	1,835,915
Illinois	6,378,966	6,377,163	6,383,083	Pennsylvania	6,282,520	6,217,777	6,177,413
Indiana	3,166,686	3,170,042	3,182,382	Rhode Island	553,738	572,050	574,396
Iowa	1,669,379	1,643,304	1,634,219	South Carolina	1,962,888	2,027,551	2,025,578
Kansas	1,410,397	1,472,435	1,469,319	South Dakota	419,734	420,263	420,705
Kentucky	1,970,106	1,994,558	1,985,412	Tennessee	2,927,352	2,899,675	2,906,804
Louisiana	2,008,787	2,051,842	2,064,731	Texas	1,075,211	11,023,366	11,030,675
Maine	685,432	697,451	692,907	Utah	1,179,086	1,203,934	1,211,904
Maryland	2,899,933	2,938,913	2,937,851	Vermont	348,357	353,218	352,033
Massachusetts	3,478,739	3,451,232	3,451,536	Virginia	3,738,421	3,804,768	3,792,780
Michigan	5,014,426	5,061,331	5,113,477	Washington	3,089,981	3,114,859	3,104,501
Minnesota	2,917,983	2,921,097	2,919,806	West Virginia	813,316	805,040	802,670
Mississippi	1,297,026	1,323,436	1,319,045	Wisconsin	3,023,209	3,093,616	3,089,337
				Wyoming	270,477	275,391	275,567

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: Some data in this table may differ from data published elsewhere because of the continual updating of the data base.

12. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	131826	130,376	130,383	130,204	130,224	130,289	130,408	130,409	130,198	130,356	130,235	130,084	130,062	129,986	129,914
TOTAL PRIVATE	110707	108,886	108,891	108,756	108,745	108,763	108,864	108,869	108,642	108,780	108,647	108,537	108,536	108,502	108,431
GOODS-PRODUCING	23873	22,619	22,639	22,588	22,527	22,497	22,435	22,409	22,323	22,288	22,191	22,159	22,119	22,098	22,049
Natural resources and mining	606	581	580	576	575	573	572	573	572	568	569	565	564	566	568
Logging	73.5	69.1	69.2	67.9	67.3	67.5	66.7	67.6	67.9	67.1	66.6	64.6	64.3	64.8	65.7
Mining	532.5	511.9	511.2	508.0	508.1	505.7	505.7	505.0	503.6	500.5	502.1	500.4	499.8	501.4	502.7
Oil and gas extraction	123.7	122.5	122.8	122.0	122.0	121.4	121.5	122.0	121.6	122.1	121.8	122.9	124.4	125.2	126.0
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	218.7	212.1	212.1	210.9	210.6	210.7	209.7	209.3	208.1	206.9	206.3	206.9	207.5	208.2	208.8
Coal mining	74.3	74.9	74.8	74.4	74.4	74.3	73.6	73.8	73.3	72.2	72.3	72.3	72.7	72.6	73.1
Support activities for mining	190.1	177.2	176.3	175.1	175.5	173.6	174.5	173.7	173.9	171.5	174.0	170.6	167.9	168.0	167.9
Construction	6,826	6,732	6,725	6,703	6,719	6,728	6,720	6,745	6,731	6,738	6,700	6,720	6,760	6,786	6,798
Construction of buildings	1,588.9	1,583.9	1,579.6	1,572.9	1,585.3	1,587.9	1,588.0	1,602.9	1,595.3	1,597.7	1,594.4	1,605.6	1,615.8	1,615.0	1,610.9
Heavy and civil engineering	953.0	929.9	930.0	922.8	921.0	919.3	918.1	915.2	915.3	916.8	912.5	895.0	898.4	902.8	904.7
Specialty trade contractors	4283.9	4217.9	4,215.0	4207.1	4212.9	4220.7	4214.2	4226.4	4220.7	4223.8	4193.2	4219.5	4245.5	4267.8	4282.1
Manufacturing	16,441	15,306	15,334	15,309	15,233	15,196	15,143	15,091	15,020	14,982	14,922	14,874	14,795	14,746	14,683
Production workers	11,677	10,799	10,818	10,804	10,740	10,715	10,685	10,648	10,595	10,564	10,516	10,447	10,379	10,342	10,293
Durable goods	10,335	9,517	9,541	9,516	9,472	9,435	9,400	9,362	9,316	9,282	9,236	9,203	9,147	9,114	9,076
Production workers	7,163	6,551	6,565	6,550	6,517	6,492	6,474	6,447	6,417	6,392	6,355	6,314	6,267	6,244	6,217
Wood products	574.1	556.8	557.2	556.0	556.0	554.5	554.2	552.3	548.1	549.2	548.5	544.4	546.0	544.9	540.9
Nonmetallic mineral products	544.5	519.0	518.6	518.8	518.1	517.9	516.1	513.6	510.8	507.9	505.9	506.7	504.8	505.1	505.3
Primary metals	570.9	510.9	511.0	510.1	509.1	507.5	504.4	503.3	499.7	500.1	496.5	494.7	491.1	486.4	480.6
Fabricated metal products	1,676.4	1,547.8	510.1	1,549.2	1,542.3	1,537.8	1,532.0	1,523.7	1,516.0	1,508.0	1,497.5	1,495.3	1,489.4	1,482.3	1,475.5
Machinery	1,368.3	1,237.4	1,238.7	1,235.2	1,228.7	1,223.8	1,219.6	1,216.1	1,212.4	1,206.5	1,201.6	1,194.8	1,187.4	1,181.2	1,175.9
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,748.8	1,521.3	1,527.4	1,517.3	1,503.5	1,492.9	1,483.9	1,477.0	1,462.2	1,448.5	1,438.2	1,432.1	1,423.6	1,413.0	1,405.1
Computer and peripheral equipment	286.2	249.8	250.2	248.2	243.9	243.3	242.0	241.8	241.0	234.4	230.9	229.8	230.5	226.7	226.0
Communications equipment	233.9	190.9	190.8	189.0	187.1	186.0	185.5	182.0	180.1	177.6	177.8	176.5	175.5	174.4	173.3
Semiconductors and electronic components	645.4	531.4	535.1	531.1	525.5	519.2	513.9	507.6	503.7	498.8	496.0	494.1	492.0	487.7	485.1
Electronic instruments	475.1	450.6	452.3	448.8	447.2	445.8	444.1	442.5	441.3	441.4	438.7	436.5	433.5	431.5	429.3
Electrical equipment and appliances	556.9	498.9	499.6	500.4	494.9	492.0	489.1	486.8	485.2	482.4	479.8	477.5	474.8	469.3	468.2
Transportation equipment	1,937.9	1,828.5	1,832.9	1,827.8	1,824.0	1,818.0	1,815.5	1,808.7	1,804.7	1,806.5	1,800.7	1,792.5	1,771.9	1,777.6	1,773.1
Furniture and related products	642.4	604.6	609.4	609.0	604.3	599.8	596.9	594.2	589.1	587.0	582.9	582.0	576.4	576.4	575.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	714.5	691.9	692.1	692.2	691.4	690.9	688.3	691.1	687.9	686.0	684.5	683.0	682.0	677.8	676.0
Nondurable goods	6,107	5,789	5,793	5,793	5,761	5,761	5,743	5,729	5,704	5,700	5,686	5,671	5,648	5,632	5,607
Production workers	4,514	4,249	4,253	4,254	4,223	4,223	4,211	4,201	4,178	4,172	4,161	4,133	4,112	4,098	4,076
Food manufacturing	1,551.2	1,525.1	1,523.8	1,520.3	1,514.5	1,518.0	1,520.0	1,520.0	1,518.5	1,517.1	1,514.7	1,513.3	1,512.3	1,512.4	1,511.9
Beverages and tobacco products	209.0	205.4	206.8	206.0	205.0	205.3	203.1	200.2	200.2	199.0	198.2	196.1	194.6	195.4	194.9
Textile mills	332.9	293.2	293.0	294.2	291.3	289.6	287.5	286.8	284.9	285.2	283.7	281.6	277.8	272.7	269.7
Textile product mills	205.7	196.2	196.3	196.1	195.6	195.2	195.4	194.9	193.7	191.7	192.6	192.6	190.6	188.7	187.6
Apparel	426.5	357.6	361.5	357.9	354.2	352.0	346.7	343.2	337.2	331.8	325.9	322.1	318.4	313.2	306.8
Leather and allied products	58.0	49.9	49.9	51.5	48.9	48.7	48.6	47.7	47.3	46.7	46.0	45.8	44.8	44.4	43.3
Paper and paper products	577.6	549.8	550.4	549.5	548.9	547.7	545.6	544.6	541.5	539.7	538.5	535.1	534.1	531.9	530.5
Printing and related support activities	768.4	709.9	710.5	709.4	704.2	702.4	701.3	697.5	689.8	694.5	694.0	696.4	694.8	695.3	694.0
Petroleum and coal products	121.1	119.1	118.3	118.7	118.6	119.2	118.7	119.4	119.7	120.4	120.4	120.3	119.2	119.3	118.5
Chemicals	959.0	929.5	929.2	928.4	926.7	930.5	925.1	924.7	925.8	926.0	924.2	922.5	921.7	920.6	917.9
Plastics and rubber products	897.4	853.5	853.7	860.8	853.3	852.2	851.0	850.1	845.4	848.0	847.4	845.1	839.2	837.7	831.9
SERVICE-PROVIDING	107,952	107,757	107,744	107,616	107,697	107,792	107,973	108,000	107,875	108,068	108,044	107,925	107,943	107,888	107,865
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	86,834	86,267	86,252	86,168	86,218	86,266	86,429	86,460	86,319	86,492	86,456	86,378	86,417	86,404	86,382
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,983	25,493	25,530	25,513	25,458	25,430	25,439	25,406	25,378	25,376	25,346	25,338	25,321	25,282	25,236
Wholesale trade	5,772.7	5,641.0	5,649.8	5,641.5	5,624.4	5,625.2	5,618.9	5,604.9	5,603.9	5,596.0	5,596.2	5,594.0	5,590.8	5,582.0	5,570.9
Durable goods	3130.4	3007.2	3,011.6	3,006.1	2,991.1	2,995.7	2,990.8	2,984.3	2,978.7	2,967.9	2,967.0	2,961.2	2,957.7	2,952.2	2,946.4
Nondurable goods	2031.3	2015.1	2018.2	2017.2	2015.7	2013.3	2010.1	2004.3	2009.6	2011.5	2010.7	2013.6	2013.3	2009.9	2005.9
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	611.1	618.8	620.0	618.2	617.6	616.2	618.0	616.3	615.6	616.6	618.5	619.2	619.8	619.9	618.6
Retail trade	15,238.6	15,047.2	15,065.0	15,061.9	15,033.3	15,016.0	15,025.2	15,014.0	15,005.6	15,009.2	14,987.3	14,994.7	14,999.6	14,979.0	14,959.4
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,854.6	1,879.2	1,883.3	1,884.2	1,883.2	1,882.6	1,886.8	1,883.8	1,878.9	1,876.8	1,874.9	1,875.5	1,875.4	1,879.2	1,880.3
Automobile dealers	1,225.1	1,250.4	1,251.1	1,252.4	1,252.4	1,253.0	1,254.9	1,255.0	1,249.6	1,245.5	1,242.1	1,241.5	1,242.0	1,244.3	1,246.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	541.2	539.9	537.8	540.2	541.8	543.5	546.8	548.7	548.4	549.9	552.0	547.6	549.2	545.4	547.5
Electronics and appliance stores	554.5	528.8	527.6	527.0	525.0	524.6	526.4	529.3	529.8	531.6	526.9	524.8	525.2	523.8	522.8

See notes at end of table.

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,151.8	1,179.1	1,182.6	1,186.9	1,185.2	1,182.2	1,184.2	1,184.2	1,183.9	1,190.6	1,183.6	1,181.8	1,189.0	1,188.5	1,193.4
Food and beverage stores	2,950.5	2,871.6	2,872.0	2,858.7	2,857.1	2,851.7	2,852.5	2,842.5	2,833.5	2,827.0	2,820.2	2,822.9	2,822.0	2,822.5	2,810.7
Health and personal care stores	951.5	946.6	944.7	947.0	947.7	949.7	949.2	949.5	952.5	956.8	960.1	962.6	966.2	965.7	968.3
Gasoline stations	925.3	903.6	902.4	902.9	902.2	903.6	903.6	903.7	904.2	905.2	905.0	907.1	910.9	908.8	907.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,321.1	1,307.8	1,307.8	1,313.0	1,311.7	1,304.4	1,307.4	1,304.5	1,308.5	1,291.2	1,279.7	1,282.8	1,288.3	1,280.7	1,275.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	679.2	660.1	668.4	665.6	662.7	657.8	655.3	650.1	637.8	653.5	652.6	650.8	646.3	645.2	641.8
General merchandise stores[1]	2,842.2	2,820.7	2,827.5	2,828.3	2,809.0	2,809.2	2,809.1	2,817.5	2,827.6	2,834.2	2,838.8	2,846.4	2,835.8	2,833.1	2,827.7
Department stores	1,768.3	1,709.8	1,706.8	1,705.7	1,695.0	1,694.5	1,696.6	1,712.0	1,727.5	1,720.9	1,718.6	1,710.6	1,695.5	1,690.3	1,686.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	993.3	962.5	963.7	962.1	961.0	960.8	960.8	957.2	954.6	952.4	949.1	949.8	948.6	944.1	941.9
Nonstore retailers	473.5	447.3	447.2	446.0	446.7	445.9	443.1	443.0	445.9	440.0	444.4	442.6	442.7	442.0	441.8
Transportation and warehousing	4,372.0	4,205.3	4,214.4	4,209.0	4,200.4	4,188.4	4,194.6	4,188.9	4,170.7	4,174.6	4,166.7	4,153.8	4,136.3	4,128.5	4,116.1
Air transportation	615.3	559.3	565.2	564.0	561.1	559.0	556.3	556.3	553.9	551.3	545.8	537.3	525.6	516.4	507.9
Rail transportation	226.7	218.1	215.0	216.1	216.3	215.5	215.1	216.8	216.3	215.7	215.3	215.3	216.5	216.1	217.4
Water transportation	54.0	51.6	51.3	50.7	50.8	50.4	50.4	50.3	50.3	50.6	50.5	50.1	49.9	50.3	50.2
Truck transportation	1,386.8	1,339.1	1,339.9	1,334.5	1,332.9	1,330.4	1,336.2	1,333.2	1,331.9	1,327.6	1,324.3	1,328.1	1,324.4	1,324.4	1,327.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation	374.8	371.5	374.0	377.4	372.7	364.7	365.1	363.3	360.8	358.0	357.5	351.9	353.0	350.4	348.5
Pipeline transportation	45.4	41.5	41.5	41.1	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.0	39.8	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.9
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	29.1	25.9	26.2	26.7	26.9	26.7	26.2	25.7	25.6	24.0	25.6	27.1	28.5	29.1	29.4
Support activities for transportation	539.2	526.7	531.1	528.2	527.6	525.1	528.1	528.2	531.2	527.7	527.9	525.9	522.7	527.8	523.9
Couriers and messengers	587.0	558.0	559.4	559.0	556.8	558.6	557.5	556.3	545.0	561.4	558.9	563.3	561.6	560.8	560.9
Warehousing and storage	513.8	513.6	510.8	511.3	514.6	517.5	519.3	518.6	515.5	518.3	521.1	514.6	513.8	512.9	510.9
Utilities	599.4	599.8	600.9	600.5	600.0	600.1	600.6	598.3	597.3	596.4	595.9	595.3	594.6	592.3	589.4
Information	3,629	3,420	3,424	3,410	3,401	3,383	3,392	3,382	3,353	3,328	3,308	3,305	3,303	3,294	3,287
Publishing industries, except Internet	1,020.7	969.4	967.3	967.6	966.9	965.1	964.7	962.6	962.2	954.0	955.3	953.5	950.8	947.2	944.9
Motion picture and sound recording industries	376.8	387.1	389.8	386.0	387.1	384.0	394.7	394.3	381.6	377.8	367.0	369.3	371.1	373.4	373.2
Broadcasting, except Internet	344.6	333.8	335.0	333.2	332.0	330.5	330.3	331.0	332.1	327.2	325.0	325.7	325.0	324.4	323.8
Internet publishing and broadcasting	45.5	34.8	34.7	34.3	34.9	33.9	34.2	33.0	32.9	33.0	33.3	33.6	33.8	33.5	34.6
Telecommunications	1,302.1	1,200.9	1,203.2	1,195.4	1,188.8	1,180.2	1,177.7	1,174.9	1,162.5	1,158.7	1,151.4	1,146.9	1,145.0	1,138.1	1,132.9
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	493.6	447.4	446.9	445.2	444.5	443.1	444.0	439.1	435.8	430.3	429.5	430.4	431.3	431.4	432.3
Other information services	46.1	46.6	46.8	47.8	47.2	46.3	46.5	46.9	45.8	46.5	46.3	46.0	46.0	45.5	45.2
Financial activities	7,807	7,843	7,830	7,830	7,830	7,851	7,872	7,880	7,889	7,902	7,916	7,930	7,956	7,971	7,977
Finance and insurance	5773.1	5,814.9	5,799.3	5,802.2	5,804.0	5,820.8	5,841.1	5,851.1	5,861.0	5,872.4	5,885.2	5,894.8	5,912.0	5,923.2	5,926.1
Monetary authorities—central bank	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.2	23.1	23.0	22.9	23.0	22.7	22.7	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.2	22.1
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,597.7	2,682.3	2,667.9	2,677.5	2,682.3	2,696.5	2,714.0	2,722.8	2,729.1	2,734.9	2,741.9	2,752.3	2,765.8	2,781.8	2,785.1
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,701.2	1,738.2	1,735.3	1,737.7	1,739.6	1,741.4	1,745.6	1,748.3	1,751.3	1,755.1	1,757.1	1,762.3	1,764.4	1,767.9	1,768.8
Commercial banking	1,258.4	1,284.7	1,283.0	1,284.3	1,285.3	1,285.7	1,288.8	1,291.2	1,292.8	1,296.1	1,297.5	1,300.4	1,300.6	1,302.4	1,302.1
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	830.5	800.8	803.4	797.2	795.7	797.6	796.9	798.2	799.4	802.3	803.1	799.3	798.8	796.9	797.6
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,233.7	2,223.1	2,219.3	2,219.1	2,218.5	2,219.0	2,222.2	2,222.7	2,225.7	2,228.5	2,233.9	2,236.8	2,241.8	2,239.4	2,239.1
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	88.3	85.6	85.5	85.2	84.4	84.7	85.1	84.4	84.1	84.0	84.0	84.1	83.4	82.9	82.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,034.5	2,027.8	2,031.0	2,028.1	2,026.0	2,030.4	2,031.1	2,029.2	2,028.3	2,029.2	2,030.6	2,034.7	2,044.2	2,047.8	2,050.9
Real estate	1,339.5	1,347.7	1,345.0	1,342.2	1,342.3	1,350.7	1,354.4	1,357.3	1,355.7	1,353.8	1,356.9	1,359.9	1,366.4	1,367.3	1,366.8
Rental and leasing services	666.3	652.3	657.1	656.9	655.7	652.1	648.9	644.9	645.8	648.7	646.7	647.0	649.4	651.4	654.8
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	28.7	27.8	28.9	29.0	28.0	27.6	27.8	27.0	26.8	26.7	27.0	27.8	28.4	29.1	29.3
Professional and business services	16,476	16,010	16,026	15,973	16,008	16,008	16,036	16,014	15,972	16,015	16,043	15,980	15,989	16,002	16,008
Professional and technical services[1]	6,902.2	6,715.0	6,693.6	6,690.5	6,704.8	6,714.8	6,738.3	6,731.9	6,716.9	6,745.3	6,790.5	6,758.4	6,742.2	6,698.1	6,675.0
Legal services	1,091.3	1,111.8	1,108.3	1,107.8	1,111.0	1,116.2	1,121.7	1,120.6	1,120.2	1,119.8	1,124.1	1,125.7	1,127.5	1,125.6	1,125.7
Accounting and bookkeeping services	872.2	867.1	868.9	867.3	873.1	876.4	882.7	884.3	872.6	910.6	941.2	913.5	899.3	866.0	846.0
Architectural and engineering services	1,274.7	1,251.1	1,247.8	1,247.7	1,248.5	1,248.8	1,251.3	1,252.1	1,252.5	1,238.6	1,247.9	1,246.0	1,242.9	1,241.4	1,236.4

See notes at end of table.

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,297.8	1,162.7	1,157.9	1,162.1	1,154.5	1,150.7	1,153.4	1,150.1	1,142.7	1,142.8	1,144.3	1,144.5	1,151.9	1,146.6	1,143.5
Management and technical consulting services	746.2	731.8	727.1	723.6	735.8	736.1	734.0	733.4	739.8	734.8	736.2	735.5	732.9	734.0	731.6
Management of companies and enterprises	1,779.0	1,711.1	1,712.5	1,707.3	1,704.6	1,706.0	1,703.9	1,699.0	1,694.2	1,696.8	1,697.1	1,697.9	1,697.0	1,696.0	1,689.9
Administrative and waste services	7,794.9	7,583.8	7,620.3	7,574.7	7,598.2	7,587.3	7,594.0	7,583.0	7,561.0	7,572.9	7,555.7	7,523.3	7,549.4	7,608.3	7,643.5
Administrative and support services[1]	7,477.6	7,266.8	7,303.5	7,257.4	7,281.6	7,273.6	7,279.2	7,271.1	7,244.9	7,255.5	7,239.9	7,207.8	7,230.5	7,288.6	7,325.6
Employment services[1]	3,437.1	3,248.8	3,283.4	3,246.5	3,268.8	3,255.2	3,260.8	3,256.8	3,259.2	3,292.7	3,287.8	3,245.9	3,242.2	3,291.7	3,331.4
Temporary help services	2,337.7	2,185.7	2,222.3	2,172.8	2,219.1	2,202.1	2,192.6	2,174.4	2,159.4	2,170.2	2,151.6	2,135.9	2,131.2	2,177.6	2,211.3
Business support services	779.7	757.0	747.3	745.8	743.0	742.8	749.1	755.8	757.0	746.0	743.8	746.5	748.1	747.9	746.5
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,606.2	1,597.3	1,600.8	1,604.3	1,604.6	1,611.0	1,606.7	1,601.0	1,591.7	1,585.8	1,580.4	1,576.4	1,587.4	1,596.3	1,600.6
Waste management and remediation services	317.3	316.9	316.8	317.3	316.6	313.7	314.8	311.9	316.1	317.4	315.8	315.5	318.9	319.7	317.9
Educational and health services	15,645	16,184	16,183	16,194	16,241	16,273	16,315	16,357	16,373	16,405	16,430	16,452	16,483	16,509	16,504
Educational services	2,510.6	2,650.6	2,659.5	2,662.5	2,665.5	2,671.3	2,681.3	2,690.3	2,695.1	2,700.0	2,707.4	2,711.5	2,708.8	2,718.1	2,686.2
Health care and social assistance	13,134.0	13,533.2	13,523.4	13,531.9	13,575.4	13,601.4	13,633.3	13,666.5	13,677.5	13,704.5	13,722.6	13,740.5	13,774.2	13,790.7	13,817.6
Ambulatory health care services[1]	4,461.5	4,633.4	4,621.7	4,624.9	4,649.4	4,675.0	4,692.0	4,708.5	4,712.5	4,718.5	4,727.6	4,739.1	4,753.7	4,764.8	4,782.1
Offices of physicians	1,911.2	1,982.6	1,971.8	1,984.7	1,993.0	2,001.3	2,009.0	2,017.7	2,022.1	2,023.4	2,031.5	2,037.4	2,041.7	2,045.9	2,051.4
Outpatient care centers	399.7	409.7	407.7	409.3	409.5	411.1	412.2	412.3	412.2	412.0	411.8	412.1	412.8	413.1	416.0
Home health care services	638.6	675.1	678.1	672.3	674.5	681.9	687.9	689.6	693.0	694.2	693.0	698.6	702.9	705.3	710.1
Hospitals	4,050.9	4,153.1	4,149.7	4,159.6	4,165.4	4,173.7	4,179.0	4,187.0	4,190.4	4,197.8	4,204.7	4,210.9	4,214.0	4,218.1	4,227.2
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,675.8	2,743.2	2,739.3	2,740.8	2,746.1	2,751.7	2,757.1	2,763.4	2,766.1	2,770.1	2,770.8	2,776.4	2,784.4	2,787.9	2,790.4
Nursing care facilities	1,546.8	1,573.7	1,572.4	1,573.4		1,579.6	1,580.8	1,580.9	1,579.2	1,582.0	1,582.5	1,582.7	1,586.2	1,587.0	1,589.7
Social assistance[1]	1,945.9	2,003.5	2,012.7	2,006.6	2,014.5	2,001.0	2,005.2	2,007.6	2,008.5	2,018.1	2,019.5	2,014.1	2,022.1	2,019.9	2,017.9
Child day care services	714.6	734.2	743.2	769.3	740.8	725.7	726.2	725.9	725.2	727.1	729.0	724.5	724.9	724.9	724.1
Leisure and hospitality	12,036	11,969	11,904	11,918	11,940	11,975	12,032	12,069	12,019	12,132	12,084	12,050	12,043	12,026	12,047
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,824.4	1,778.0	1,749.9	1,741.4	1,751.2	1,772.9	1,790.1	1,806.2	1,817.8	1,835.6	1,809.5	1,781.8	1,764.8	1,759.2	1,757.5
Performing arts and spectator sports	382.3	357.9	342.1	330.7	342.9	353.6	360.9	369.1	367.2	358.7	358.4	359.0	356.7	348.8	345.0
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	115.0	112.5	113.0	112.0	110.7	111.4	111.2	111.2	110.5	111.6	111.2	109.9	108.4	109.8	109.8
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,327.1	1,307.6	1,294.8	1,298.7	1,297.6	1,307.9	1,318.0	1,325.9	1,340.1	1,365.3	1,339.9	1,312.9	1,299.7	1,300.6	1,302.7
Accommodations and food services	10,211.3	10,191.2	10,153.9	10,176.4	10,189.2	10,201.7	10,241.6	10,262.5	10,200.8	10,296.1	10,274.8	10,267.7	10,278.6	10,266.7	10,289.8
Accommodations	1,852.2	1,779.4	1,767.4	1,759.1	1,762.4	1,778.2	1,789.1	1,802.3	1,805.2	1,812.0	1,801.7	1,788.4	1,769.0	1,763.6	1,773.4
Food services and drinking places	8,359.1	8,411.7	8,386.5	8,417.3	8,426.8	8,423.5	8,452.5	8,460.6	8,395.6	8,484.1	8,473.1	8,479.3	8,509.6	8,503.1	8,516.4
Other services	5,258	5,348	5,355	5,330	5,340	5,346	5,343	5,352	5,335	5,334	5,329	5,323	5,322	5,320	5,323
Repair and maintenance	1,256.5	1,240.6	1,246.5	1,240.0	1,237.5	1,233.7	1,230.4	1,236.3	1,224.3	1,218.6	1,215.3	1,213.8	1,215.6	1,215.1	1,218.3
Personal and laundry services	1,255.0	1,246.7	1,251.1	1,247.0	1,247.5	1,240.0	1,237.5	1,236.2	1,232.7	1,235.6	1,234.8	1,229.5	1,227.0	1,226.3	1,224.8
Membership associations and organizations	2,746.4	2,860.7	2,857.6	2,843.3	2,854.8	2,871.9	2,875.3	2,879.7	2,878.2	2,879.4	2,879.0	2,880.0	2,879.1	2,878.7	2,879.4
Government	21,118	21,489	21,492	21,448	21,479	21,526	21,544	21,540	21,556	21,576	21,588	21,547	21,526	21,484	21,483
Federal	2,764	2,767	2,779	2,761	2,765	2,774	2,781	2,782	2,778	2,786	2,791	2,789	2,769	2,761	2,752
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,891.0	1,922.5	1,916.6	1,920.1	1,926.9	1,937.7	1,947.5	1,954.2	1,956.4	1,960.3	1,966.2	1,964.8	1,946.0	1,937.0	1,929.7
U.S. Postal Service	873.0	844.8	861.9	840.8	838.4	836.1	833.6	827.3	821.7	825.3	824.8	823.9	823.0	823.6	822.1
State	4,905	5,006	5,019	5,015	5,013	4,993	4,984	4,983	4,984	4,974	4,979	4,958	4,952	4,941	4,925
Education	2,112.9	2,218.8	2,234.3	2,236.4	2,232.5	2,212.5	2,203.0	2,203.0	2,202.5	2,196.8	2,205.1	2,188.7	2,186.5	2,180.8	2,173.3
Other State government	2,791.8	2,787.4	2,784.3	2,778.8	2,780.3	2,780.5	2,780.8	2,780.0	2,781.0	2,777.3	2,773.4	2,769.7	2,765.3	2,759.9	2,751.7
Local	13,449	13,716	13,694	13,672	13,701	13,759	13,779	13,775	13,794	13,816	13,818	13,800	13,805	13,782	13,806
Education	7,479.3	7,657.2	7,648.2	7,661.3	7,673.7	7,683.9	7,691.5	7,697.0	7,698.1	7,708.5	7,712.4	7,693.6	7,703.5	7,689.1	7,713.4
Other local government	5,970.0	6,058.5	6,046.2	6,011.0	6,027.3	6,075.1	6,087.7	6,077.9	6,095.8	6,107.6	6,105.7	6,106.5	6,101.1	6,092.6	6,092.4

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

3. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	34.0	33.9	34.0	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	39.9	39.9	40.1	39.8	39.9	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.8	40.0	39.6	39.9	39.5	39.7	39.7
Natural resources and mining	44.6	43.2	43.4	43.0	43.3	43.0	43.0	42.3	43.0	43.1	43.3	44.2	43.4	43.8	43.7
Construction	38.7	38.4	38.5	38.2	38.5	38.7	38.2	38.0	38.2	38.9	37.6	38.7	37.9	38.5	38.4
Manufacturing	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.3
Overtime hours	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0
Durable goods	40.6	40.8	41.0	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.5	40.7
Overtime hours	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Wood products	40.2	39.9	40.0	39.8	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.8	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.1	40.0	39.9	40.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	41.6	42.0	42.6	42.1	42.1	42.0	41.9	41.6	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.6	42.0	42.4	42.2
Primary metals	42.4	42.4	42.8	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.4	42.2	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.2	42.2	41.9
Fabricated metal products	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.5
Machinery	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.8
Computer and electronic products	39.8	39.7	40.0	39.3	39.6	40.3	39.3	40.2	40.5	39.9	39.8	40.3	40.1	40.5	40.4
Electrical equipment and appliances	39.8	40.1	40.6	40.0	40.2	40.0	39.9	40.2	40.6	40.3	40.8	40.6	40.0	40.3	41.0
Transportation equipment	41.9	42.5	42.7	42.0	42.4	42.6	42.4	42.2	42.4	42.5	42.2	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.4
Furniture and related products	38.3	39.2	39.1	39.3	38.8	38.8	38.7	38.7	39.9	38.8	38.6	38.2	37.9	38.4	39.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.8	38.6	39.3	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.8	38.6	38.8	38.9	38.6	38.3	38.0	38.1	38.6
Nondurable goods	39.1	40.1	40.3	40.1	40.1	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.0	39.8	39.9	40.0	39.8	39.7	39.7
Overtime hours	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9
Food manufacturing	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.6	39.6	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.1	39.1	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.3
Beverage and tobacco products	40.9	39.4	39.5	39.7	39.4	37.9	39.4	39.0	38.5	39.3	39.3	39.4	39.6	39.0	38.9
Textile mills	40.0	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.2	40.0	40.1	40.4	39.2	40.0	39.5	39.1	38.4	38.6
Textile product mills	38.6	39.2	39.6	39.1	39.2	38.9	38.9	38.7	39.3	39.2	39.2	39.0	38.5	39.0	39.0
Apparel	36.0	36.7	37.1	37.2	36.9	36.9	35.8	36.5	36.3	36.2	36.0	35.9	35.6	35.4	35.0
Leather and allied products	36.4	37.5	37.2	37.2	37.3	37.9	38.5	38.9	39.0	39.3	39.4	39.7	39.3	39.3	38.9
Paper and paper products	42.1	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.4	41.4
Printing and related support activities	38.7	38.4	38.6	38.2	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.0	37.9	38.2
Petroleum and coal products	43.8	43.0	43.1	42.7	42.7	42.9	43.5	43.6	44.0	43.9	45.1	45.8	44.3	44.2	44.2
Chemicals	41.9	42.3	42.4	42.2	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.3	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.2
Plastics and rubber products	40.0	40.6	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.0	40.3	40.1
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.5	33.5	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4
Wholesale trade	38.4	38.0	38.2	37.9	38.0	38.0	37.8	37.9	37.8	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8
Retail trade	30.7	30.9	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.7
Transportation and warehousing	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.6	37.1	36.9	37.0	37.0	36.9	36.7	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.7
Utilities	41.4	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.0
Information	36.9	36.5	36.8	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.4	35.9	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.4
Financial activities	35.8	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.7	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.5
Professional and business services	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.2	34.4	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.0
Education and health services	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
Leisure and hospitality	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.5
Other services	32.3	32.0	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.9	31.9	31.8	31.8	31.8

[1] Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$14.53	16.29	$14.93	$14.97	$15.02	$15.05	$15.10	$15.14	$15.20	$15.22	$15.29	$15.29	$15.30	$15.35	$15.39
Constant (1982) dollars	8.11	8.24	8.23	8.23	8.24	8.24	8.26	8.27	8.30	8.28	8.26	8.22	8.27	8.31	8.31
GOODS-PRODUCING	15.78	16.33	16.29	16.31	16.38	16.44	16.48	16.52	16.60	16.63	16.65	16.68	16.71	16.76	16.80
Natural resources and mining	17.00	17.22	17.17	17.16	17.27	17.29	17.21	17.48	17.37	17.45	17.45	17.54	17.67	17.55	17.60
Construction	18.00	18.51	18.45	18.55	18.57	18.65	18.66	18.69	18.81	18.77	18.84	18.83	18.90	18.95	18.98
Manufacturing	14.76	15.29	15.27	15.27	15.34	15.38	15.45	15.48	15.55	15.59	15.63	15.64	15.63	15.68	15.73
Excluding overtime	14.06	14.54	14.52	14.52	14.58	14.62	14.68	14.70	14.77	14.78	14.84	14.88	14.89	14.92	14.99
Durable goods	15.38	16.01	15.99	15.97	16.08	16.12	16.19	16.25	16.28	16.33	16.35	16.34	16.33	16.37	16.42
Nondurable goods	13.75	14.15	14.13	14.17	14.19	14.22	14.29	14.29	14.41	14.44	14.50	14.55	14.56	14.61	14.64
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	14.16	14.56	14.54	14.59	14.63	14.67	14.72	14.76	14.81	14.82	14.92	14.91	14.91	14.97	15.01
Trade,transportation, and utilities	13.70	14.02	14.01	14.01	14.06	14.10	14.13	14.17	14.19	14.21	14.29	14.26	14.24	14.31	14.35
Wholesale trade	16.77	16.97	16.94	16.95	17.02	17.05	17.09	17.14	17.13	17.16	17.25	17.22	17.25	17.29	17.34
Retail trade	11.29	11.67	11.66	11.67	11.71	11.75	11.77	11.79	11.83	11.85	11.88	11.85	11.83	11.90	11.93
Transportation and warehousing	15.33	15.77	15.76	15.78	15.80	15.83	15.92	16.02	16.02	16.05	16.22	16.22	16.18	16.25	16.30
Utilities	23.58	23.94	23.99	23.95	24.08	24.09	23.96	24.02	24.09	24.05	24.19	24.36	24.33	24.48	24.58
Information	19.80	20.23	20.32	20.20	20.13	20.43	20.49	20.55	20.74	20.70	20.79	20.90	20.97	21.09	21.12
Financial activities	15.59	16.17	16.10	16.21	16.34	16.40	16.51	16.51	16.56	16.69	16.77	16.78	16.93	17.02	17.20
Professional and business services	16.33	16.81	16.78	16.88	16.86	16.89	16.99	17.04	17.09	17.02	17.17	17.20	17.23	17.24	17.22
Education and health services	14.64	15.22	15.15	15.23	15.33	15.36	15.42	15.45	15.52	15.57	15.61	15.63	15.57	15.64	15.69
Leisure and hospitality	8.35	8.57	8.56	8.59	8.60	8.61	8.62	8.66	8.73	8.71	8.77	8.72	8.71	8.73	8.76
Other services	13.27	13.72	13.69	13.75	13.80	13.81	13.86	13.89	13.94	13.98	14.03	14.02	13.98	13.97	13.99

[1] Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2003												
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$14.53	$14.95	$14.88	$14.86	$14.92	$15.11	$15.12	$15.16	$15.26	$15.27	$15.35	$15.34	$15.31	$15.31	$15.34
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	14.93	14.97	15.02	15.05	15.10	15.14	15.20	15.22	15.29	15.29	15.30	15.35	15.39
GOODS-PRODUCING	15.78	16.33	16.27	16.37	16.42	16.53	16.55	16.55	16.66	16.56	16.54	16.59	16.66	16.71	16.78
Natural resources and mining	17.00	17.22	17.10	17.18	17.18	17.32	17.25	17.45	17.40	17.49	17.43	17.58	17.76	17.47	17.54
Construction	18.00	18.51	18.38	18.60	18.64	18.79	18.79	18.70	18.90	18.68	18.69	18.73	18.83	18.85	18.90
Manufacturing	14.76	15.29	15.24	15.23	15.30	15.41	15.45	15.51	15.65	15.61	15.62	15.62	15.63	15.64	15.69
Durable goods	15.38	16.01	15.97	15.88	16.04	16.16	16.20	16.29	16.39	16.34	16.34	16.33	16.30	16.33	16.40
Wood products	11.99	12.33	12.33	12.44	12.42	12.42	12.37	12.43	12.49	12.52	12.51	12.51	12.48	12.57	12.69
Nonmetallic mineral products	14.86	15.39	15.47	15.53	15.44	15.54	15.59	15.46	15.55	15.62	15.48	15.52	15.69	15.73	15.69
Primary metals	17.06	17.68	17.62	17.83	17.69	17.84	17.93	17.99	18.09	18.05	17.96	17.86	18.03	17.93	18.03
Fabricated metal products	14.19	14.68	14.65	14.70	14.70	14.79	14.78	14.85	14.97	14.95	14.92	14.97	14.94	14.92	14.93
Machinery	15.49	15.93	15.91	15.89	15.92	16.05	15.97	16.06	16.20	16.11	16.16	16.19	16.20	16.23	16.33
Computer and electronic products	15.42	16.19	16.24	16.32	16.31	16.34	16.24	16.26	16.41	16.32	16.55	16.55	16.59	16.56	16.75
Electrical equipment and appliances	13.78	13.97	13.90	13.94	13.96	14.01	14.02	14.03	14.16	14.08	14.18	14.25	14.25	14.19	14.27
Transportation equipment	19.48	20.64	20.48	20.04	20.61	20.83	21.13	21.41	21.42	21.22	21.16	21.07	20.94	21.08	21.19
Furniture and related products	12.14	12.62	12.59	12.67	12.75	12.77	12.74	12.79	12.93	12.93	12.91	12.93	12.89	12.90	12.96
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.46	12.91	12.87	12.99	12.99	13.05	13.01	13.06	13.08	13.12	13.14	13.22	13.20	13.19	13.14
Nondurable goods	13.75	14.15	14.09	14.23	14.15	14.25	14.27	14.31	14.48	14.47	14.49	14.53	14.57	14.56	14.58
Food manufacturing	12.18	12.54	12.53	12.67	12.58	12.61	12.66	12.61	12.81	12.70	12.66	12.70	12.72	12.71	12.71
Beverages and tobacco products	17.67	17.68	17.74	17.71	17.40	17.61	17.62	17.60	18.04	17.68	17.53	17.69	17.70	17.93	17.51
Textile mills	11.40	11.73	11.72	11.82	11.80	11.76	11.70	11.71	11.83	11.99	11.92	11.92	11.95	11.95	11.93
Textile product mills	10.60	10.96	10.90	11.08	11.09	11.11	11.02	11.07	11.20	11.12	11.11	10.98	11.14	11.13	11.18
Apparel	8.82	9.10	9.05	9.14	9.13	9.16	9.15	9.19	9.30	9.30	9.33	9.45	9.47	9.49	9.46
Leather and allied products	10.69	11.01	10.91	11.11	11.00	10.87	11.01	11.23	11.51	11.53	11.62	11.62	11.76	11.71	11.60
Paper and paper products	16.38	16.89	16.89	17.13	16.92	17.09	17.09	17.09	17.26	17.21	17.22	17.22	17.38	17.38	17.30
Printing and related support activities	14.48	14.93	14.78	14.85	15.01	15.15	15.15	15.19	15.35	15.28	15.32	15.33	15.35	15.26	15.27
Petroleum and coal products	22.90	23.06	22.78	22.88	22.97	23.33	23.46	23.35	23.65	23.58	24.29	24.17	23.92	23.36	23.54
Chemicals	17.57	17.97	17.90	18.02	17.94	18.11	18.00	18.29	18.34	18.28	18.29	18.33	18.35	18.46	18.56
Plastics and rubber products	13.21	13.55	13.43	13.59	13.52	13.62	13.66	13.70	13.81	13.91	13.95	14.00	14.07	14.09	14.17
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	14.16	14.56	14.49	14.44	14.49	14.71	14.72	14.77	14.88	14.92	15.04	15.00	14.94	14.92	14.95
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.70	14.02	13.99	13.92	13.98	14.17	14.13	14.12	14.12	14.24	14.36	14.34	14.31	14.28	14.33
Wholesale trade	16.77	16.97	16.93	16.89	16.94	17.12	17.05	17.14	17.22	17.18	17.32	17.29	17.26	17.24	17.33
Retail trade	11.29	11.67	11.65	11.60	11.64	11.81	11.78	11.73	11.76	11.88	11.92	11.90	11.90	11.88	11.91
Transportation and warehousing	15.33	15.77	15.74	15.75	15.79	15.86	15.94	16.03	16.04	16.02	16.26	16.23	16.21	16.19	16.26
Utilities	23.58	23.94	23.93	23.78	23.84	24.28	23.93	24.12	24.26	24.02	24.16	24.41	24.47	24.52	24.55
Information	19.80	20.23	20.22	20.00	20.00	20.56	20.59	20.67	20.90	20.79	20.88	20.88	20.98	21.01	21.03
Financial activities	15.59	16.17	16.10	16.07	16.25	16.47	16.48	16.49	16.64	16.70	16.95	16.89	16.93	16.97	17.19
Professional and business services	16.33	16.81	16.82	16.77	16.68	16.91	16.89	17.01	17.28	17.14	17.40	17.36	17.21	17.18	17.25
Education and health services	14.64	15.22	15.09	15.23	15.31	15.39	15.42	15.46	15.55	15.61	15.61	15.62	15.56	15.58	15.62
Leisure and hospitality	8.35	8.57	8.51	8.49	8.52	8.62	8.65	8.69	8.81	8.74	8.80	8.73	8.69	8.72	8.70
Other services	13.27	13.72	13.70	13.68	13.74	13.84	13.86	13.88	14.01	14.00	14.02	14.02	13.99	13.99	13.97

[1] Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$493.20	$506.22	$511.87	$503.75	$510.26	$516.76	$511.06	$510.89	$520.37	$510.02	$517.30	$518.49	$511.35	$515.95	$523.09
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	507.62	505.99	509.18	510.20	510.38	511.73	513.76	514.44	515.27	516.80	515.61	517.30	518.64
GOODS-PRODUCING	630.04	651.60	657.31	649.89	660.08	667.81	662.00	657.04	668.07	654.12	645.06	658.62	654.74	665.06	672.88
Natural resources and mining	757.92	743.11	752.40	738.74	750.77	753.42	748.65	732.90	748.20	743.33	747.75	777.00	765.46	766.93	775.27
Construction	695.89	711.61	718.66	723.54	732.55	738.45	727.17	706.86	710.64	707.97	678.45	715.49	708.01	731.38	737.10
Manufacturing	595.19	618.87	623.32	607.68	621.18	628.73	625.73	629.71	644.78	625.96	626.36	629.49	623.64	628.73	635.45
Durable goods	624.54	652.83	659.56	635.20	652.83	664.18	659.34	664.63	681.82	661.77	660.14	663.00	655.26	663.00	672.40
Wood products	481.36	491.98	500.60	493.87	499.28	504.25	497.27	490.99	499.60	490.78	490.39	497.90	497.95	505.31	520.29
Nonmetallic mineral products	618.79	646.74	669.85	660.03	657.74	666.67	659.46	643.14	645.33	640.42	634.68	651.84	655.84	673.24	673.10
Primary metals	723.95	749.08	757.66	745.29	746.52	758.20	758.44	762.78	783.30	765.32	759.71	760.84	760.87	760.23	759.06
Fabricated metal products	576.60	596.44	600.65	590.94	598.29	604.91	601.55	604.40	619.76	605.48	601.28	604.79	599.09	605.75	609.14
Machinery	632.77	645.81	649.13	635.60	644.76	650.03	645.19	653.64	670.68	650.84	657.71	658.93	654.48	662.18	669.53
Computer and electronic products	613.07	642.86	651.22	631.58	642.61	661.77	639.86	660.16	681.02	647.90	657.04	668.62	660.28	667.37	680.05
Electrical equipment and appliances	548.00	560.09	565.73	549.24	557.00	561.80	562.20	571.02	591.89	564.61	575.71	577.13	570.00	569.02	587.92
Transportation equipment	817.08	877.84	886.78	813.62	875.93	895.69	898.03	901.36	921.06	895.48	886.60	874.41	864.82	874.82	887.86
Furniture and related products	464.57	494.14	493.53	496.66	498.53	499.31	491.76	494.97	522.37	493.93	494.45	493.93	488.53	491.49	506.74
Miscellaneous manufacturing	483.44	499.09	505.79	493.62	498.82	503.73	506.09	506.73	515.35	505.12	504.58	508.97	500.28	502.54	507.20
Nondurable goods	548.41	567.11	569.24	566.35	570.25	575.70	572.23	576.69	586.44	571.57	572.36	579.75	575.52	576.58	580.28
Food manufacturing	481.67	496.78	497.44	500.47	503.20	506.92	505.13	505.66	513.68	491.49	487.41	496.57	493.54	496.96	499.50
Beverages and tobacco products	721.68	697.09	716.70	711.94	690.78	679.75	695.99	689.92	699.95	675.38	669.65	686.37	695.61	704.65	691.65
Textile mills	456.64	476.70	482.86	473.98	480.26	476.28	466.83	469.57	480.30	467.61	472.03	473.22	472.03	461.27	464.08
Textile product mills	408.56	429.49	438.18	431.01	435.84	431.07	426.47	426.20	449.12	431.46	429.96	431.51	431.12	432.96	441.61
Apparel	317.15	333.77	340.28	339.09	338.72	338.00	327.57	337.27	338.52	332.01	333.08	340.20	336.19	336.90	336.78
Leather and allied products	388.83	413.05	410.22	404.40	412.50	413.06	426.09	440.22	451.19	447.36	456.67	463.64	468.05	459.03	453.56
Paper and paper products	690.06	707.36	709.38	712.61	707.26	724.62	712.65	716.07	735.28	714.22	711.19	716.35	717.79	714.32	716.22
Printing and related support activities	560.89	573.42	566.07	562.82	580.89	590.85	586.31	587.85	597.12	580.64	582.16	591.74	580.23	573.78	578.73
Petroleum and coal products	1,003.34	992.05	988.65	990.70	971.63	1,014.86	1,022.86	1,025.07	1,040.60	1,039.88	1,095.48	1,109.40	1,052.48	1,006.82	1,047.53
Chemicals	735.54	759.57	762.54	756.84	760.66	773.30	765.00	784.64	786.79	769.59	780.98	780.86	776.21	777.17	786.94
Plastics and rubber products	528.69	549.57	553.32	543.60	548.91	554.33	554.60	552.11	566.21	556.40	558.00	561.40	561.39	569.24	572.47
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	460.32	473.10	478.17	470.74	475.27	482.49	476.93	478.55	488.06	477.44	488.80	487.50	481.07	481.92	490.36
Trade, transportation, and utilities	459.53	471.09	479.86	473.28	475.32	481.78	473.36	470.20	478.67	467.07	476.75	478.96	475.09	476.95	487.22
Wholesale trade	643.45	643.99	653.50	640.13	645.41	657.41	642.79	649.61	657.80	639.10	654.70	655.29	647.25	651.67	663.74
Retail trade	346.16	360.53	368.14	367.72	365.50	368.47	361.65	357.77	366.91	356.40	362.37	364.14	362.95	365.90	373.97
Transportation and warehousing	562.70	580.68	588.68	578.03	582.65	591.58	586.59	593.11	603.10	581.53	593.49	595.64	586.80	590.94	604.87
Utilities	977.18	978.44	983.52	970.22	975.06	1,005.19	985.92	996.16	997.09	987.22	992.98	1,003.25	1,005.72	1,000.42	1,009.01
Information	731.11	739.41	748.14	728.00	730.00	754.55	753.59	758.59	769.12	742.20	760.03	757.94	753.18	758.46	773.90
Financial activities	558.02	575.43	584.43	568.88	576.88	596.21	581.74	585.40	604.03	587.84	611.90	608.04	595.94	599.04	622.28
Professional and business services	557.84	574.59	585.34	570.18	573.79	585.09	577.64	580.04	596.16	579.33	598.56	597.18	585.14	584.12	596.85
Education and health services	473.39	493.02	494.42	493.45	499.11	503.25	499.61	502.45	506.93	507.33	508.89	509.21	502.59	503.23	510.77
Leisure and hospitality	215.19	221.15	224.66	224.99	226.63	224.12	222.31	221.60	227.30	217.63	224.40	224.36	219.86	222.36	227.07
Other services	428.64	439.65	442.51	439.13	442.43	445.65	443.52	442.77	449.72	442.40	445.84	447.24	443.48	443.48	447.04

[1] Data relate to production workers in natural resouces and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

Dash indicates data not available.

p = preliminary.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
1999	56.3	64.7	56.7	65.8	64.2	61.9	63.3	59.9	57.6	64.4	69.1	64.4
2000	65.5	60.3	65.5	58.8	47.7	61.7	65.5	52.9	52.3	54.1	57.7	53.2
2001	52.3	49.6	48.6	36.5	41.4	38.1	35.6	38.5	39.0	35.6	37.8	36.0
2002	40.5	37.0	37.6	41.0	41.7	43.7	39.0	41.7	43.3	43.9	42.4	37.2
2003	44.2	36.7	44.1	46.9	43.3	r38.7						
Over 3-month span:												
1999	61.5	64.9	61.0	65.8	66.4	69.1	66.9	64.4	62.2	62.9	66.7	69.6
2000	70.1	66.0	68.3	68.3	58.5	56.3	58.1	62.2	55.9	53.1	54.0	58.3
2001	54.9	50.7	50.5	43.5	37.2	39.7	36.2	35.8	34.5	32.2	31.7	30.9
2002	34.4	38.3	36.5	35.4	36.7	38.8	39.7	41.4	38.1	39.0	37.8	34.9
2003	36.0	35.6	36.0	41.2	43.0	p41.4						
Over 6-month span:												
1999	66.9	64.9	63.7	64.0	65.6	65.8	66.7	66.2	69.4	68.7	66.4	66.5
2000	67.6	68.7	71.4	71.9	68.5	66.2	67.3	60.4	58.3	55.0	61.0	55.2
2001	53.2	51.4	50.7	47.1	42.8	38.8	37.6	34.5	31.1	32.9	31.3	31.7
2002	30.6	29.9	31.1	31.3	33.3	35.8	36.9	37.4	37.8	39.9	38.3	35.8
2003	37.4	36.5	35.1	34.7	37.4	p37.9						
Over 12-month span:												
1999	70.5	68.7	68.2	68.0	68.3	68.3	68.0	68.0	67.8	69.1	68.3	69.1
2000	70.9	69.2	73.2	71.0	69.8	71.0	70.0	70.3	70.3	65.6	63.8	62.1
2001	59.5	59.5	53.4	49.3	48.6	45.0	43.3	43.9	39.9	37.8	37.1	34.9
2002	33.6	31.7	30.2	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.8	31.8	31.5	30.0	33.5	33.3
2003	33.8	33.3	34.5	35.4	36.5	r35.8						
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
1999	42.3	38.7	33.3	39.3	52.4	34.5	50.0	40.5	41.7	50.6	56.0	51.8
2000	50.6	53.6	54.8	42.9	39.9	53.6	62.5	28.6	24.4	35.1	41.1	38.7
2001	24.4	22.0	24.4	14.3	14.3	19.6	14.3	13.7	17.9	16.7	16.7	9.5
2002	19.0	22.6	20.8	33.9	30.4	32.1	34.5	25.0	31.0	19.6	21.4	25.0
2003	36.3	19.0	27.4	20.2	30.4	r23.8						
Over 3-month span:												
1999	33.9	40.5	37.5	35.7	41.7	43.5	42.3	38.1	41.1	44.6	49.4	56.5
2000	54.2	54.8	58.3	51.8	41.7	41.1	54.8	48.2	29.2	25.6	25.0	42.3
2001	34.5	24.4	17.9	14.3	11.9	14.3	10.7	7.7	8.3	9.5	8.9	8.3
2002	11.9	11.9	16.7	20.2	21.4	20.2	28.6	25.6	25.6	17.9	14.9	10.7
2003	14.9	15.5	19.6	16.7	17.9	r15.5						
Over 6-month span:												
1999	37.5	32.7	30.4	33.3	36.9	38.1	38.1	34.5	40.5	46.4	41.1	48.2
2000	47.0	51.2	56.5	57.1	49.4	47.6	56.0	44.0	36.9	35.1	34.5	31.0
2001	23.8	24.4	20.8	17.9	14.9	11.9	13.7	9.5	8.3	6.5	6.5	6.0
2002	7.7	8.9	7.7	8.9	12.5	16.7	19.6	19.6	23.8	17.9	16.7	13.7
2003	13.7	14.3	12.5	11.9	12.5	r15.5						
Over 12-month span:												
1999	35.7	32.1	29.8	32.1	32.7	32.1	34.5	32.1	33.3	39.3	41.1	42.9
2000	41.7	39.3	47.0	50.0	46.4	52.4	51.8	49.4	46.4	40.5	35.1	33.3
2001	29.8	32.1	20.8	19.0	13.1	12.5	10.7	11.9	11.9	10.1	8.3	6.0
2002	7.1	6.0	6.0	7.1	7.7	5.4	6.0	8.9	7.7	9.5	13.1	13.1
2003	13.7	15.5	16.7	13.1	15.5	r14.9						

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

18. Establishment size and employment covered under UI, private ownership, by Supersector, first quarter 2001

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers[1]	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries[2]										
Establishments, first quarter	7,665,968	4,526,062	1,304,741	858,606	598,438	208,084	121,189	31,149	11,678	6,021
Employment, March	108,932,804	6,886,752	8,633,337	11,588,220	18,104,061	14,323,060	18,158,276	10,611,556	7,917,065	12,710,477
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	127,969	74,644	23,304	15,169	9,501	2,935	1,700	499	167	50
Employment, March	1,566,104	110,942	154,199	203,845	285,486	200,360	254,358	172,011	109,973	74,930
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	765,649	494,254	127,017	75,983	47,230	13,591	6,040	1,176	293	65
Employment, March	6,481,334	714,992	832,978	1,020,982	1,410,131	925,178	890,282	390,630	197,146	99,015
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	398,837	148,682	67,510	60,267	58,942	28,633	22,490	7,636	3,198	1,479
Employment, March	16,806,452	255,376	453,750	830,685	1,836,858	2,009,224	3,456,620	2,622,512	2,166,352	3,175,075
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,840,104	969,760	376,578	244,890	153,450	53,110	32,898	6,970	1,813	635
Employment, March	25,518,430	1,629,626	2,507,906	3,278,074	4,630,611	3,670,363	4,888,033	2,343,794	1,191,894	1,378,129
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	150,855	84,672	20,636	17,119	14,772	6,698	4,475	1,476	674	333
Employment, March	3,692,948	113,812	137,426	234,492	457,236	465,567	685,746	507,063	462,533	629,073
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	716,808	458,390	128,266	71,615	37,529	11,731	6,084	1,808	897	488
Employment, March	7,623,126	750,421	843,311	952,198	1,121,825	801,994	917,250	621,240	609,199	1,005,688
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,238,267	825,617	173,773	107,694	73,807	29,139	19,405	5,654	2,177	1,001
Employment, March	16,441,289	1,170,098	1,140,772	1,451,932	2,245,729	2,022,745	2,951,873	1,933,668	1,480,878	2,043,594
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	679,762	321,428	155,333	96,121	61,097	22,789	15,989	3,721	1,690	1,594
Employment, March	14,712,829	603,470	1,027,913	1,291,605	1,836,799	1,589,809	2,383,443	1,274,120	1,178,727	3,526,943
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	627,875	249,542	104,548	110,374	117,264	33,939	9,463	1,725	667	353
Employment, March	11,590,048	390,258	705,222	1,542,760	3,560,715	2,263,935	1,344,217	586,269	453,703	742,969
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	954,627	750,261	115,619	55,756	24,254	5,498	2,630	484	102	23
Employment, March	4,187,740	977,871	752,689	734,980	703,687	372,499	384,044	160,249	66,660	35,061

[1] Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2001.

[2] Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

19. Annual data: establishments, employment, and wages covered under UI and UCFE by ownership

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wages per employee	Average weekly wage
	Total covered (UI and UCFE)				
1992	6,532,608	107,413,728	$2,781,676,477	$25,897	$498
1993	6,679,934	109,422,571	2,884,472,282	26,361	507
1994	6,826,677	112,611,287	3,033,676,678	26,939	518
1995	7,040,677	115,487,841	3,215,921,236	27,846	536
1996	7,189,168	117,963,132	3,414,514,808	28,946	557
1997	7,369,473	121,044,432	3,674,031,718	30,353	584
1998	7,634,018	124,183,549	3,967,072,423	31,945	614
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	4,235,579,204	33,340	641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
	UI covered				
1992	6,485,473	104,288,324	$2,672,081,827	$25,622	$493
1993	6,632,221	106,351,431	2,771,023,411	26,055	501
1994	6,778,300	109,588,189	2,918,684,128	26,633	512
1995	6,990,594	112,539,795	3,102,353,355	27,567	530
1996	7,137,644	115,081,246	3,298,045,286	28,658	551
1997	7,317,363	118,233,942	3,553,933,885	30,058	578
1998	7,586,767	121,400,660	3,845,494,089	31,676	609
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	4,112,169,533	33,094	636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
	Private industry covered				
1992	6,308,719	89,349,803	$2,282,598,431	$25,547	$491
1993	6,454,381	91,202,971	2,365,301,493	25,934	499
1994	6,596,158	94,146,344	2,494,458,555	26,496	510
1995	6,803,454	96,894,844	2,658,927,216	27,441	528
1996	6,946,858	99,268,446	2,837,334,217	28,582	550
1997	7,121,182	102,175,161	3,071,807,287	30,064	578
1998	7,381,518	105,082,368	3,337,621,699	31,762	611
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	3,577,738,557	33,244	639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
	State government covered				
1992	58,801	4,044,914	$112,405,340	$27,789	$534
1993	59,185	4,088,075	117,095,062	28,643	551
1994	60,686	4,162,944	122,879,977	29,518	568
1995	60,763	4,201,836	128,143,491	30,497	586
1996	62,146	4,191,726	131,605,800	31,397	604
1997	65,352	4,214,451	137,057,432	32,521	625
1998	67,347	4,240,779	142,512,445	33,605	646
1999	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
	Local government covered				
1992	117,923	10,892,697	$277,045,557	$25,434	$489
1993	118,626	11,059,500	288,594,697	26,095	502
1994	121,425	11,278,080	301,315,857	26,717	514
1995	126,342	11,442,238	315,252,346	27,552	530
1996	128,640	11,621,074	329,105,269	28,320	545
1997	130,829	11,844,330	345,069,166	29,134	560
1998	137,902	12,077,513	365,359,945	30,251	582
1999	140,093	12,339,584	385,419,781	31,234	601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
	Federal Government covered (UCFE)				
1992	47,136	3,125,404	$109,594,650	$35,066	$674
1993	47,714	3,071,140	113,448,871	36,940	710
1994	48,377	3,023,098	114,992,550	38,038	731
1995	50,083	2,948,046	113,567,881	38,523	741
1996	51,524	2,881,887	116,469,523	40,414	777
1997	52,110	2,810,489	120,097,833	42,732	822
1998	47,252	2,782,888	121,578,334	43,688	840
1999	49,661	2,786,567	123,409,672	44,287	852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

20. Annual data: establishments, employment, and wages covered under UI and UCFE, by State

State	Average establishments		Average annual employment		Total annual wages (in thousands)		Average weekly wage	
	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change	2001	2000-2001 change
Total United States	7,984,529	154,540	129,635,800	-185,779	$4,695,225,123	$109,884,920	$697	$18
Alabama	112,356	30	1,854,462	-23,500	55,822,097	1,284,088	579	21
Alaska	19,287	467	283,033	7,479	10,237,292	553,237	696	20
Arizona	118,706	3,546	2,243,652	22,942	74,963,072	2,546,248	643	16
Arkansas	72,814	587	1,127,151	-3,731	30,725,592	963,862	524	18
California	1,065,699	74,645	14,981,757	138,284	619,146,651	7,497,476	795	3
Colorado	153,824	5,347	2,201,379	14,728	83,547,602	2,274,669	730	15
Connecticut	108,201	414	1,665,607	-9,121	78,272,099	2,095,243	904	29
Delaware	25,253	505	406,736	482	15,629,636	787,067	739	36
District of Columbia	28,414	9	635,749	-1,535	35,543,559	1,790,086	1,075	56
Florida	454,077	9,367	7,153,589	92,606	225,713,701	9,933,356	607	19
Georgia	230,232	5,219	3,871,763	-10,941	136,039,438	3,195,926	676	18
Hawaii	35,439	1,412	557,146	3,961	17,412,210	469,266	601	12
Idaho	46,480	1,084	571,314	8,137	15,864,510	263,832	534	1
Illinois	319,588	-2,723	5,886,248	-54,259	230,054,835	4,050,811	752	20
Indiana	151,376	-1,328	2,871,236	-63,392	91,246,189	183,520	611	14
Iowa	91,006	-5,825	1,429,543	-13,432	41,223,534	919,492	555	18
Kansas	80,521	52	1,319,667	5,984	39,792,114	1,221,387	580	15
Kentucky	108,025	302	1,736,575	-26,160	52,133,417	1,367,028	577	23
Louisiana	115,807	-2,386	1,869,966	827	54,473,146	2,345,871	560	24
Maine	46,206	1,344	593,166	2,472	17,092,043	750,886	554	22
Maryland	147,158	622	2,421,899	16,392	92,644,873	5,096,016	736	36
Massachusetts	191,824	6,848	3,276,224	21,104	147,348,234	3,574,494	865	16
Michigan	259,556	5,809	4,476,659	-107,880	167,385,129	-2,295,158	719	7
Minnesota	156,031	487	2,609,669	1,325	95,479,188	3,107,396	704	23
Mississippi	63,207	-748	1,111,255	-25,520	28,806,869	151,385	499	14
Missouri	163,121	138	2,652,876	-23,960	86,009,694	2,000,438	623	19
Montana	40,477	2,136	383,905	4,862	9,672,371	472,112	485	18
Nebraska	52,653	836	883,920	1,516	25,083,293	646,745	546	13
Nevada	49,635	1,770	1,043,748	25,919	34,569,506	1,717,063	637	16
New Hampshire	46,070	171	610,192	3,685	21,650,267	582,754	682	14
New Jersey	256,536	-13,793	3,876,194	-1,221	171,793,642	2,443,618	852	12
New Mexico	48,439	522	729,422	12,293	20,935,825	1,216,191	552	23
New York	538,898	9,822	8,423,312	-47,446	393,598,666	9,383,346	899	27
North Carolina	224,426	2,208	3,805,498	-57,272	121,866,007	1,858,872	616	19
North Dakota	23,326	38	311,632	2,412	8,011,085	378,510	494	19
Ohio	285,567	4,705	5,434,769	-77,865	180,885,154	1,681,299	640	15
Oklahoma	90,603	1,574	1,463,622	11,771	41,004,250	1,821,743	539	20
Oregon	111,073	2,150	1,596,753	-11,175	53,018,365	317,098	639	9
Pennsylvania	331,405	16,187	5,552,366	-5,535	194,211,696	5,158,632	673	19
Rhode Island	33,636	311	468,952	1,351	15,758,369	507,610	646	19
South Carolina	114,979	5,613	1,786,899	-33,210	52,275,679	986,967	563	21
South Dakota	27,365	221	364,715	598	9,337,014	306,302	492	15
Tennessee	125,165	140	2,625,746	-41,005	82,762,402	1,275,641	606	18
Texas	494,088	4,509	9,350,770	62,437	337,047,962	12,484,223	693	21
Utah	68,607	2,470	1,050,674	6,551	31,600,715	1,082,204	578	16
Vermont	24,156	287	298,020	1,558	9,011,468	439,492	581	25
Virginia	195,639	3,048	3,436,172	8,411	126,222,350	5,662,779	706	30
Washington	221,450	1,775	2,689,507	-14,921	100,746,663	413,740	720	7
West Virginia	46,620	-186	685,754	-845	19,187,832	726,836	538	21
Wisconsin	148,227	2,374	2,717,660	-18,388	85,713,725	1,733,629	607	17
Wyoming	21,288	429	237,278	6,446	6,654,092	459,596	539	23
Puerto Rico	51,733	-633	1,007,919	-18,234	19,884,381	578,173	379	17
Virgin Islands	3,236	-17	44,330	1,981	1,294,885	120,936	562	29

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

21. Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County[1]	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001[3]	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]
United States[4]	129,635,800	-.1	–	36,219	2.5
Jefferson, AL	380,680	-1.0	197	35,453	4.2
Madison, AL	156,169	1.3	54	37,089	3.5
Mobile, AL	167,000	-1.5	212	29,502	3.1
Montgomery, AL	129,878	-.9	192	29,979	3.8
Anchorage, AK	133,842	3.1	16	37,998	3.7
Maricopa, AZ	1,561,773	1.2	61	35,689	1.6
Pima, AZ	326,917	-.6	170	30,690	5.1
Pulaski, AR	240,754	-.7	175	32,261	4.7
Alameda, CA	697,181	-.1	135	46,489	3.1
Contra Costa, CA	337,444	.7	80	44,744	5.7
Fresno, CA	322,084	-.1	136	27,878	6.5
Kern, CA	242,232	1.5	49	30,106	5.3
Los Angeles, CA	4,103,370	.6	87	40,891	3.1
Marin, CA	111,939	1.3	55	43,547	2.2
Monterey, CA	166,186	.8	75	31,735	5.9
Orange, CA	1,411,944	1.6	46	40,252	2.6
Placer, CA	116,185	6.1	1	34,773	4.1
Riverside, CA	491,535	4.2	8	29,971	2.8
Sacramento, CA	588,426	3.0	18	39,173	3.8
San Bernardino, CA	545,113	2.8	21	30,995	3.6
San Diego, CA	1,218,982	2.0	37	38,418	2.3
San Francisco, CA	586,085	-3.3	246	61,068	6.1
San Joaquin, CA	204,504	1.9	39	30,818	5.3
San Mateo, CA	369,868	.1	120	62,288	-7.2
Santa Barbara, CA	177,234	.8	76	33,626	3.2
Santa Clara, CA	1,002,637	-2.3	233	65,931	-13.5
Santa Cruz, CA	102,669	.9	64	35,022	-2.2
Solano, CA	121,402	3.0	19	33,496	5.7
Sonoma, CA	194,922	2.1	32	36,145	1.1
Stanislaus, CA	164,473	2.2	30	29,591	4.9
Tulare, CA	132,878	.0	130	24,732	4.2
Ventura, CA	293,208	1.5	50	37,783	1.9
Adams, CO	146,043	.6	88	34,753	4.0
Arapahoe, CO	285,963	-.2	144	44,999	-2.7
Boulder, CO	184,755	3.2	13	44,310	-2.8
Denver, CO	461,996	-.6	171	46,134	4.0
El Paso, CO	240,100	.9	65	34,391	4.1
Jefferson, CO	210,375	.1	121	37,819	4.5
Larimer, CO	121,880	2.3	29	33,248	2.6
Fairfield, CT	421,211	-1.0	198	63,163	3.3
Hartford, CT	497,280	-.5	163	45,050	3.2
New Haven, CT	363,265	-1.1	201	39,483	2.9
New London, CT	124,684	1.6	47	38,505	4.8
New Castle, DE	282,318	.2	112	42,849	5.8
Washington, DC	635,734	-.2	145	55,909	5.6
Alachua, FL	119,148	.7	81	26,917	2.9
Brevard, FL	184,725	1.7	43	32,798	2.2
Broward, FL	663,954	2.1	33	33,966	2.2
Collier, FL	110,230	5.9	2	30,839	2.9
Duval, FL	436,663	1.8	41	33,721	2.9
Escambia, FL	121,285	.8	77	28,610	7.1
Hillsborough, FL	595,768	1.8	42	32,874	3.7
Lee, FL	171,902	4.5	5	29,432	4.6
Leon, FL	142,981	.9	66	30,287	3.5
Manatee, FL	118,788	5.2	4	26,629	4.4
Miami-Dade, FL	993,834	1.6	48	34,524	3.6
Orange, FL	602,668	.2	113	32,218	3.5
Palm Beach, FL	499,688	3.9	9	35,957	2.1
Pinellas, FL	448,788	3.3	12	31,742	1.5
Polk, FL	184,471	.1	122	28,890	3.6
Sarasota, FL	147,206	4.5	6	29,030	1.9
Seminole, FL	145,147	2.2	31	31,951	3.6
Volusia, FL	142,478	-.2	146	26,064	3.9
Chatham, GA	122,608	-.2	147	30,549	3.0
Clayton, GA	114,982	-.3	151	38,301	4.2
Cobb, GA	301,520	-.1	137	40,174	3.6
Dekalb, GA	305,903	-.7	176	39,648	2.7
Fulton, GA	754,870	.1	123	47,761	1.5
Gwinnett, GA	289,538	2.9	20	39,405	.9
Richmond, GA	104,694	-.9	193	29,431	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County[1]	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001[3]	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]
Honolulu, HI	409,669	.4	99	32,531	2.1
Ada, ID	182,309	2.7	23	33,081	-4.0
Cook, IL	2,630,768	-1.5	213	44,108	2.8
Du Page, IL	580,938	-.2	148	43,470	2.1
Kane, IL	194,374	-.1	138	33,362	3.7
Lake, IL	316,150	-.3	152	43,970	3.2
Peoria, IL	102,764	-1.8	223	33,288	6.1
Sangamon, IL	145,195	.2	114	36,259	4.3
Will, IL	145,570	.1	124	34,280	6.1
Winnebago, IL	139,815	-2.9	241	31,951	1.4
Allen, IN	183,329	-2.3	234	32,830	1.7
Elkhart, IN	113,524	-6.8	249	30,797	1.5
Lake, IN	194,624	-1.9	226	32,017	1.4
Marion, IN	591,406	-1.3	210	37,885	3.8
St. Joseph, IN	124,967	-3.1	244	30,769	3.7
Vanderburgh, IN	109,418	.1	125	30,494	3.1
Linn, IA	119,914	-1.7	219	34,649	1.6
Polk, IA	263,469	-.2	149	34,944	3.8
Johnson, KS	292,984	2.4	27	37,204	-.1
Sedgwick, KS	249,863	.1	126	33,937	3.8
Shawnee, KS	100,462	.3	105	30,513	3.9
Fayette, KY	167,714	-2.4	237	32,237	5.0
Jefferson, KY	431,347	-1.7	220	34,688	4.1
Caddo, LA	120,877	1.3	56	29,354	2.0
East Baton Rouge, LA	243,392	-1.1	202	30,397	3.9
Jefferson, LA	213,911	-.4	160	29,326	4.6
Lafayette, LA	119,294	4.5	7	32,364	8.2
Orleans, LA	263,427	.1	127	32,880	3.7
Cumberland, ME	168,147	1.3	57	32,327	5.1
Anne Arundel, MD	200,174	2.8	22	37,190	4.9
Baltimore, MD	360,128	.2	115	36,240	6.2
Howard, MD	132,935	1.3	58	40,191	6.1
Montgomery, MD	449,881	.9	67	45,893	5.0
Prince Georges, MD	304,022	.5	94	38,986	5.2
Baltimore City, MD	381,155	.4	100	40,508	5.0
Bristol, MA	218,818	-1.1	203	32,012	4.1
Essex, MA	306,111	.2	116	39,242	.5
Hampden, MA	204,824	.9	68	33,357	3.6
Middlesex, MA	850,295	1.4	52	51,734	.0
Norfolk, MA	327,067	.7	82	44,173	2.2
Plymouth, MA	166,471	.8	78	34,929	3.4
Suffolk, MA	602,983	.1	128	58,906	4.0
Worcester, MA	321,044	.3	106	37,299	-.9
Genesee, MI	160,442	-3.0	242	35,995	-.9
Ingham, MI	174,290	-.3	153	35,753	2.3
Kalamazoo, MI	116,728	-1.7	221	33,908	3.8
Kent, MI	339,510	-1.8	224	34,570	1.7
Macomb, MI	326,600	-3.2	245	40,481	-1.0
Oakland, MI	755,451	-1.4	211	45,038	1.2
Ottawa, MI	115,880	-2.5	239	32,246	.9
Washtenaw, MI	195,562	.2	117	40,249	.2
Wayne, MI	848,463	-2.4	238	42,968	1.2
Anoka, MN	109,521	-.3	154	34,585	1.9
Dakota, MN	155,662	1.3	59	35,683	3.8
Hennepin, MN	863,674	-.8	186	45,495	3.8
Ramsey, MN	333,380	.0	131	40,400	3.4
Hinds, MS	134,285	-.9	194	31,138	1.8
Greene, MO	140,739	-.9	195	28,065	4.1
Jackson, MO	384,942	-2.3	235	37,405	3.7
St. Louis, MO	641,151	-.8	187	38,929	2.1
St. Louis City, MO	245,192	-2.2	231	40,834	5.8
Douglas, NE	325,629	-.7	177	32,866	1.6
Lancaster, NE	148,200	.9	69	29,352	2.9
Clark, NV	720,184	3.2	14	32,648	1.6
Washoe, NV	193,571	2.4	28	34,231	4.5
Hillsborough, NH	192,712	.0	132	39,320	.3
Rockingham, NH	130,917	.7	83	36,642	2.3
Atlantic, NJ	141,240	.9	70	32,555	4.8
Bergen, NJ	453,626	1.5	51	46,828	1.1
Burlington, NJ	187,398	3.6	11	38,776	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County[1]	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001[3]	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]
Camden, NJ	199,869	.5	95	36,530	4.0
Essex, NJ	361,569	-.5	164	46,526	4.2
Hudson, NJ	237,253	.0	133	47,638	.4
Mercer, NJ	215,524	2.6	25	46,831	4.9
Middlesex, NJ	399,332	1.3	60	47,726	2.7
Monmouth, NJ	240,757	3.2	15	40,399	1.8
Morris, NJ	277,653	.4	101	53,829	-11.0
Ocean, NJ	133,657	3.7	10	31,034	1.9
Passaic, NJ	175,108	-1.1	204	39,192	3.8
Somerset, NJ	176,713	1.7	44	55,769	1.8
Union, NJ	236,609	-.1	139	46,204	2.0
Bernalillo, NM	309,166	.7	84	31,663	4.9
Albany, NY	229,957	-.5	165	37,848	5.7
Bronx, NY	214,227	.4	102	34,248	4.3
Dutchess, NY	112,912	2.5	26	38,748	7.4
Erie, NY	454,839	-1.1	205	32,103	1.9
Kings, NY	439,343	-.1	140	31,952	3.9
Monroe, NY	393,783	-.7	178	36,597	3.3
Nassau, NY	593,368	-.8	188	40,599	1.4
New York, NY	2,342,338	-1.5	214	74,883	3.2
Oneida, NY	108,686	-1.8	225	28,381	4.0
Onondaga, NY	249,754	-1.1	206	33,469	3.0
Orange, NY	120,903	.7	85	30,218	2.9
Queens, NY	478,661	-.7	179	36,963	5.7
Rockland, NY	107,348	.4	103	38,720	3.9
Suffolk, NY	581,938	.1	129	38,706	2.2
Westchester, NY	404,974	-.4	161	48,716	3.5
Buncombe, NC	105,378	-.3	155	28,701	3.8
Cumberland, NC	106,381	-2.8	240	26,981	3.3
Durham, NC	169,609	.3	107	48,076	-2.6
Forsyth, NC	180,155	-.7	180	34,693	2.0
Guilford, NC	274,077	-2.0	229	33,217	3.1
Mecklenburg, NC	514,036	.3	108	41,775	3.1
Wake, NC	385,777	.9	71	36,996	4.6
Butler, OH	126,863	-.5	166	32,325	2.6
Cuyahoga, OH	796,353	-1.6	217	37,533	2.8
Franklin, OH	702,628	.2	118	36,090	3.2
Hamilton, OH	559,852	-1.1	207	38,339	2.0
Lorain, OH	103,115	-3.5	247	32,194	.6
Lucas, OH	234,678	-1.7	222	33,088	2.6
Mahoning, OH	108,769	-3.7	248	26,860	3.5
Montgomery, OH	298,982	-1.5	215	34,783	.7
Stark, OH	173,888	-1.6	218	29,197	2.4
Summit, OH	261,098	-2.1	230	33,416	2.1
Oklahoma, OK	415,507	.4	104	30,161	3.2
Tulsa, OK	342,502	.6	89	32,771	5.2
Clackamas, OR	133,997	-.2	150	33,699	3.7
Lane, OR	137,574	-1.9	227	28,983	4.0
Marion, OR	126,999	-.6	172	28,785	2.4
Multnomah, OR	444,393	-1.1	208	37,668	2.4
Washington, OR	228,453	1.4	53	42,222	-5.0
Allegheny, PA	711,532	.3	109	38,086	3.7
Berks, PA	165,263	-.7	181	32,807	2.5
Bucks, PA	246,491	.6	90	35,239	3.5
Chester, PA	217,148	.6	91	44,216	1.0
Cumberland, PA	122,649	-.6	173	33,996	3.6
Dauphin, PA	173,292	.3	110	34,855	3.5
Delaware, PA	214,106	1.0	63	38,494	4.5
Erie, PA	128,893	-2.3	236	29,293	3.3
Lancaster, PA	218,415	-.3	156	31,493	2.2
Lehigh, PA	172,860	.2	119	35,564	.8
Luzerne, PA	141,944	-.8	189	28,924	3.8
Montgomery, PA	485,822	.5	96	44,366	1.3
Philadelphia, PA	658,827	-.7	182	40,813	2.8
Westmoreland, PA	134,128	-.4	162	28,827	3.0
York, PA	165,879	-1.0	199	31,936	3.3
Providence, RI	288,650	-.7	183	34,566	3.5
Charleston, SC	180,711	-1.0	200	29,013	4.8
Greenville, SC	226,362	-3.0	243	32,622	4.3
Richland, SC	205,841	-.5	167	30,591	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

21. Continued—Annual data: Employment and average annual pay for all workers covered under UI and UCFE in the 249 largest U.S. counties

County[1]	Employment			Average annual pay	
	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]	Ranked by percent change, 2000-2001[3]	2001	Percent change, 2000-2001[2]
Spartanburg, SC	117,262	-2.2	232	31,856	4.1
Minnehaha, SD	106,717	1.1	62	29,205	3.5
Davidson, TN	434,006	-.1	141	35,509	1.9
Hamilton, TN	187,724	-.3	157	31,240	2.2
Knox, TN	203,470	.6	92	30,765	2.2
Shelby, TN	496,647	-.5	168	35,791	4.2
Bexar, TX	655,195	.9	72	31,032	3.7
Cameron, TX	111,374	2.1	34	22,142	2.7
Collin, TX	181,007	5.7	3	41,338	2.0
Dallas, TX	1,550,835	-.6	174	44,909	1.2
Denton, TX	122,552	.9	73	30,788	5.1
El Paso, TX	248,407	-1.2	209	25,847	3.1
Harris, TX	1,864,100	1.7	45	43,751	4.5
Hidalgo, TX	168,610	3.1	17	22,313	2.8
Jefferson, TX	118,764	-1.9	228	32,570	4.1
Lubbock, TX	118,042	2.1	35	26,577	1.1
Nueces, TX	143,470	.7	86	29,406	4.3
Tarrant, TX	709,162	.5	97	37,287	5.2
Travis, TX	534,861	-.7	184	41,698	.9
Salt Lake, UT	530,497	-.1	142	33,210	3.2
Utah, UT	143,423	.5	98	28,266	1.3
Arlington, VA	159,170	.3	111	55,390	4.8
Chesterfield, VA	107,721	-.1	143	32,957	3.4
Fairfax, VA	542,984	2.7	24	52,641	2.1
Henrico, VA	169,827	2.0	38	37,869	4.8
Norfolk, VA	146,414	.8	79	33,504	4.1
Richmond, VA	164,906	-.7	185	40,173	4.0
Virginia Beach, VA	166,007	.9	74	26,750	5.3
Clark, WA	114,716	2.1	36	33,125	3.0
King, WA	1,146,191	-.9	196	47,186	-.6
Pierce, WA	238,600	-1.5	216	31,261	4.7
Snohomish, WA	209,657	-.3	158	36,388	3.6
Spokane, WA	190,057	.0	134	29,310	-1.5
Kanawha, WV	111,552	-.8	190	31,601	4.8
Brown, WI	141,950	-.3	159	32,631	3.5
Dane, WI	279,208	1.9	40	34,097	3.9
Milwaukee, WI	522,022	-.8	191	35,736	2.9
Waukesha, WI	224,721	.6	93	37,092	3.7
San Juan, PR	324,791	-.5	169	22,179	4.1

[1] Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

[2] Percent changes were computed from annual employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

[3] Rankings for percent change in employment are based on the 249 counties that are comparable over the year.

[4] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico.

Note: Data pertain to workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. The 248 U.S. counties comprise 66.2 percent of the total covered workers in the United States.

22. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1993	1994[1]	1995	1996	1997[1]	1998[1]	1999[1]	2000[1]	2001	2002
Civilian noninstitutional population	194,838	196,814	198,584	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570
Civilian labor force	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863
Labor force participation rate	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6
Employed	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485
Employment-population ratio	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7
Unemployed	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8
Not in the labor force	65,638	65,758	66,280	66,647	66,836	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

23. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total private employment	91,855	95,016	97,866	100,169	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,886
Total nonfarm employment	110,844	114,291	117,298	119,708	122,770	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,376
Goods-producing	22,219	22,774	23,156	23,410	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,619
Natural resources and mining	666	659	641	637	654	645	598	599	606	581
Construction	4,779	5,095	5,274	5,536	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,732
Manufacturing	16,744	17,021	17,241	17,237	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,306
Private service-providing	69,636	72,242	74,710	76,759	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,267
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22,378	23,128	23,834	24,239	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,493
Wholesale trade	5,093.2	5,247.3	5,433.1	5,522.0	5,663.9	5,795.2	5,892.5	5,933.2	5,772.7	5,641.0
Retail trade	13,020.5	13,490.8	13,896.7	14,142.5	14,388.9	14,609.3	14,970.1	15,279.8	15,238.6	15,047.2
Transportation and warehousing	3,553.8	3,701.0	3,837.8	3,935.3	4,026.5	4,168.0	4,300.3	4,410.3	4,372.0	4,205.3
Utilities	710.7	689.3	666.2	639.6	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	599.8
Information	2,668	2,738	2,843	2,940	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,420
Financial activities	6,709	6,867	6,827	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,843
Professional and business services	11,495	12,174	12,844	13,462	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	16,010
Education and health services	12,303	12,807	13,289	13,683	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,184
Leisure and hospitality	9,732	10,100	10,501	10,777	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,969
Other services	4,350	4,428	4,572	4,690	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,348
Government	18,989	19,275	19,432	19,539	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,489

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

24. Annual data: Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Private sector:										
Average weekly hours	34.3	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.03	11.32	11.64	12.03	12.49	13.00	13.47	14.00	14.53	14.95
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	378.40	390.73	399.53	412.74	431.25	448.04	462.49	480.41	493.20	506.22
Goods-producing:										
Average weekly hours	40.6	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.28	12.63	12.96	13.38	13.82	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	498.82	519.58	528.62	546.48	568.43	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.04	651.60
Natural resources and mining										
Average weekly hours	44.9	45.3	45.3	46.0	46.2	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.12	14.41	14.78	15.10	15.57	16.20	16.33	16.55	17.00	17.22
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	634.77	653.14	670.32	695.07	720.11	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	743.11
Construction:										
Average weekly hours	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.8	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.04	14.38	14.73	15.11	15.67	16.23	16.80	17.48	18.00	18.51
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	539.81	558.53	571.57	588.48	609.48	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.61
Manufacturing:										
Average weekly hours	41.1	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.70	12.04	12.34	12.75	13.14	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	480.80	502.12	509.26	526.55	548.22	557.12	573.17	590.65	595.19	618.87
Private service-providing:										
Average weekly hours	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.60	10.87	11.19	11.57	12.05	12.59	13.07	13.60	14.16	14.56
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	345.03	354.97	364.14	376.72	394.77	412.78	427.30	445.00	460.32	473.10
Trade, transportation, and utilities:										
Average weekly hours	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.55	10.80	11.10	11.46	11.90	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.70	14.02
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	359.33	370.38	378.79	390.64	407.57	423.30	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.09
Wholesale trade:										
Average weekly hours	38.5	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.57	12.93	13.34	13.80	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.97
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	484.46	501.17	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	643.99
Retail trade:										
Average weekly hours	30.7	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	8.36	8.61	8.85	9.21	9.59	10.05	10.45	10.86	11.29	11.67
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	484.46	501.17	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	643.99
Transportation and warehousing:										
Average weekly hours	38.9	39.5	38.9	39.1	39.4	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.71	12.84	13.18	13.45	13.78	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.77
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	494.36	507.27	513.37	525.60	542.55	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.70	580.68
Utilities:										
Average weekly hours	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.4	40.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	17.95	18.66	19.19	19.78	20.59	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.94
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	756.35	789.98	811.52	830.74	865.26	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	978.44
Information:										
Average weekly hours	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.86	15.32	15.68	16.30	17.14	17.67	18.40	19.07	19.80	20.23
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	535.25	551.28	564.98	592.68	622.40	646.52	675.32	700.89	731.11	739.41
Financial activities:										
Average weekly hours	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.7	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.36	11.82	12.28	12.71	13.22	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	403.02	419.20	436.12	451.49	472.37	500.95	517.57	537.37	558.02	575.43
Professional and business services:										
Average weekly hours	34.0	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.96	12.15	12.53	13.00	13.57	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	406.20	414.16	426.44	442.81	465.51	490.00	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.59
Education and health services:										
Average weekly hours	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.21	11.50	11.80	12.17	12.56	13.00	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.22
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	359.08	368.14	377.73	388.27	404.65	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	493.02
Leisure and hospitality:										
Average weekly hours	25.9	26.0	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	6.32	6.46	6.62	6.82	7.13	7.48	7.76	8.11	8.35	8.57
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	163.45	168.00	171.43	176.48	185.81	195.82	202.87	211.79	215.19	221.15
Other services:										
Average weekly hours	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	9.90	10.18	10.51	10.85	11.29	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	322.69	332.44	342.36	352.62	368.63	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.65

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

25. Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001			2002				2003		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2003	
Civilian workers[2]	153.8	155.6	156.8	158.4	159.9	161.3	162.2	164.5	165.8	0.8	3.7
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	156.0	157.7	158.9	160.5	162.1	163.5	164.3	166.7	167.9	.7	3.6
Professional specialty and technical	154.3	156.7	157.5	158.5	159.3	161.4	162.4	164.1	165.0	.5	3.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	158.6	159.6	161.2	163.7	165.6	166.3	166.7	171.1	172.0	.5	3.9
Administrative support, including clerical	156.8	158.8	160.0	162.0	163.3	164.9	166.1	168.3	170.0	1.0	4.1
Blue-collar workers	149.3	151.1	152.0	153.7	155.1	156.4	157.5	159.8	161.4	1.0	4.1
Service occupations	153.3	155.0	156.9	158.4	159.4	161.3	162.2	164.1	165 0	.5	3.5
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	152.2	153.2	154.4	156.3	157.7	158.7	169.2	163.1	164.6	.9	4.4
Manufacturing	152.6	153.3	154.6	156.6	158.1	159.1	160.5	164.0	165.4	.9	4.6
Service-producing	154.4	156.4	157.6	159.1	160.7	162.2	162.8	165.0	166.2	.7	3.4
Services	155.4	158.1	159.0	160.2	161.1	163.2	163.9	165.3	166.3	.6	3.2
Health services	154.6	156.7	158.3	160.5	161.8	163.1	164.5	166.4	167.6	.7	3.6
Hospitals	155.6	158.2	160.0	162.3	163.8	165.7	167.6	169.9	170.8	.5	4.3
Educational services	152.2	156.1	156.6	157.1	157.4	161.6	162.8	163.6	164.2	.4	4.3
Public administration[3]	151.9	153.8	155.2	156.5	157.5	160.2	161.7	163.4	164.3	.6	4.3
Nonmanufacturing	154.0	156.0	157.2	158.7	160.2	161.7	162.4	164.5	165.8	.8	3.5
Private industry workers	154.5	155.9	157.2	158.9	160.7	161.6	162.3	165.0	166.4	.8	3.5
Excluding sales occupations	154.4	156.0	157.2	159.0	160.5	161.6	162.4	165.1	166.6	.9	3.8
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	157.4	158.7	160.1	161.9	163.8	164.6	165.2	168.1	169.4	.8	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	158.1	159.6	160.9	162.8	164.3	165.3	165.9	169.1	170.4	.8	3.7
Professional specialty and technical occupations	157.5	159.2	160.3	161.5	162.5	163.6	164.4	166.5	167.7	.7	3.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	159.4	160.2	161.8	164.4	166.6	167.0	167.2	172.1	173.1	.6	3.9
Sales occupations	154.5	155.0	156.7	157.7	161.6	161.6	161.9	163.5	165.1	1.0	2.2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	157.7	159.5	160.8	162.8	164.2	165.6	166.7	169.0	170.9	1.1	4.1
Blue-collar workers	149.3	151.0	151.9	153.6	155.1	156.3	157.3	159.7	161.4	1.1	4.1
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	149.7	151.8	152.5	153.7	155.7	156.9	157.8	160.0	162.0	1.3	4.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	149.1	150.4	151.5	153.6	154.7	155.4	156.7	159.9	161.1	.8	4.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	143.9	145.6	146.3	148.7	149.6	151.0	151.8	153.2	155.1	1.2	3.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	153.4	154.9	156.5	158.7	159.9	161.4	162.9	164.9	166.8	1.2	4.3
Service occupations	151.3	152.6	154.8	156.4	157.4	159.0	159.8	161.7	162.6	.6	3.3
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[4]	152.7	154.3	155.5	157.1	158.7	159.7	160.5	162.6	164.1	.9	3.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	152.1	153.1	154.4	156.2	157.6	158.6	160.1	163.0	164.5	.9	4.4
Excluding sales occupations	151.5	152.5	153.7	155.5	156.9	157.9	159.2	162.4	163.8	.9	4.4
White-collar occupations	156.5	156.8	158.1	160.1	161.9	162.9	164.3	167.8	169.2	.8	4.5
Excluding sales occupations	155.0	155.3	156.5	158.4	160.2	161.1	162.3	166.3	167.5	.7	4.6
Blue-collar occupations	149.3	150.8	151.9	153.6	154.8	155.9	157.3	159.9	161.5	1.0	4.3
Construction	150.3	151.7	153.0	154.1	155.2	156.3	157.9	159.1	161.1	1.3	3.8
Manufacturing	152.6	153.3	154.6	156.6	158.1	159.1	160.5	164.0	165.4	.9	4.6
White-collar occupations	156.0	156.0	156.9	159.1	161.1	162.2	163.3	167.1	168.7	1.0	4.7
Excluding sales occupations	154.0	153.8	154.7	156.7	158.6	159.6	160.7	165.1	166.4	.8	4.9
Blue-collar occupations	150.0	151.3	152.7	154.6	155.8	156.7	158.3	161.6	162.8	.7	4.5
Durables	153.1	154.0	155.3	156.9	158.3	158.9	160.6	164.4	165.5	.7	4.5
Nondurables	151.6	152.0	153.2	156.0	157.5	159.2	160.3	163.1	164.9	1.1	4.7
Service-producing	155.3	156.9	158.2	159.9	161.8	162.7	163.1	165.6	167.0	.8	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	156.0	157.8	159.0	160.9	162.4	163.5	164.0	166.6	168.0	.8	3.4
White-collar occupations	157.4	159.0	160.3	162.1	164.0	164.7	165.1	167.9	169.2	.8	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	159.1	160.9	162.2	164.1	165.6	166.5	167.0	169.9	171.3	.8	3.4
Blue-collar occupations	148.7	150.9	151.4	153.2	155.2	156.6	156.9	158.7	160.8	1.3	3.6
Service occupations	150.8	152.2	154.2	155.9	157.0	158.5	159.3	161.1	162.0	.6	3.2
Transportation and public utilities	152.4	153.5	155.5	157.3	158.9	160.8	161.7	163.2	165.4	1.3	4.1
Transportation	146.9	148.2	151.1	152.5	153.9	155.4	156.1	157.8	158.9	.7	3.2
Public utilities	159.8	160.7	161.5	163.9	165.5	168.2	169.2	170.5	174.2	2.2	5.3
Communications	161.1	162.8	163.4	166.0	166.1	169.0	170.1	171.3	175.5	2.5	5.7
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	158.1	158.1	159.1	161.3	164.8	167.2	168.1	169.5	172.6	1.8	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	152.6	153.7	155.5	156.5	159.5	159.6	159.7	161.3	162.5	.7	1.9
Excluding sales occupations	153.9	155.4	157.1	157.5	160.0	160.3	160.4	161.8	162.7	.6	1.7
Wholesale trade	157.8	158.6	159.5	161.9	166.3	165.9	166.7	169.5	171.3	1.1	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	158.5	160.0	160.6	162.3	164.4	166.1	167.2	168.4	169.9	.9	3.3
Retail trade	149.7	150.9	153.2	153.5	155.6	156.0	155.8	156.6	157.4	.5	1.2
General merchandise stores	149.4	149.7	150.9	152.4	154.2	156.1	155.1	156.4	159.2	1.8	3.2
Food stores	148.2	149.7	151.7	152.9	154.5	156.3	156.3	157.5	158.6	.7	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

25. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001			2002				2002		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2003	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	159.5	160.9	161.3	165.2	167.3	168.0	168.5	176.7	178.3	0.9	6.6
Excluding sales occupations	163.1	164.7	165.0	169.8	171.3	172.1	173.1	182.0	184.0	1.1	7.4
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	172.7	175.4	174.5	182.1	184.2	184.6	185.3	204.3	206.3	1.0	12.0
Insurance	159.3	159.9	161.3	164.0	166.1	167.1	167.9	172.1	173.9	2.5	4.7
Services	157.8	160.0	161.0	162.6	163.7	164.9	165.4	167.1	168.4	.8	2.9
Business services	163.0	165.2	166.2	166.3	166.6	167.2	167.5	168.5	169.2	.4	1.6
Health services	154.7	156.8	158.4	160.6	162.0	163.2	164.4	166.5	167.9	.8	3.6
Hospitals	155.9	158.4	160.3	162.8	164.5	166.2	168.1	170.8	171.9	.6	4.5
Educational services	162.6	166.4	167.6	168.5	169.0	173.5	175.2	176.3	177.1	.5	4.8
Colleges and universities	162.6	166.2	167.5	168.1	168.4	172.0	173.7	174.5	175.4	.5	4.2
Nonmanufacturing	154.7	156.3	157.6	159.3	161.1	162.0	162.5	164.9	166.4	.9	3.3
White-collar workers	157.5	159.0	160.5	162.2	164.1	164.8	165.3	168.0	169.3	.8	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	159.1	160.9	162.3	164.2	165.7	166.6	167.1	170.0	171.4	.8	3.4
Blue-collar occupations	148.1	150.2	150.6	152.2	154.0	155.4	155.9	157.5	159.7	1.4	3.7
Service occupations	150.7	152.1	154.1	155.9	156.9	158.4	159.2	161.1	162.0	.6	3.3
State and local government workers	151.2	154.3	155.2	156.1	156.7	160.1	161.5	162.6	163.2	.4	4.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	150.4	153.7	154.4	155.2	155.7	159.3	160.7	161.7	162.2	.3	4.1
Professional specialty and technical	149.2	152.8	153.2	153.6	154.1	158.1	159.4	160.2	160.8	.4	4.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	153.7	156.4	157.6	159.5	159.6	162.3	163.8	165.3	165.7	.2	3.7
Administrative support, including clerical	151.6	154.2	155.6	156.9	158.0	161.0	162.4	163.8	164.4	.4	4.1
Blue-collar workers	149.0	151.5	153.2	154.0	154.7	158.4	159.8	161.3	161.7	.2	4.5
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	150.6	154.4	154.9	155.5	155.9	159.7	160.9	161.8	162.3	.3	4.1
Services excluding schools[5]	151.9	154.5	156.1	157.9	158.7	161.0	162.8	164.0	164.2	.1	3.5
Health services	154.4	157.1	158.5	160.4	161.4	163.5	165.5	166.4	166.7	.2	3.3
Hospitals	154.7	157.4	159.1	160.7	161.8	164.1	166.2	167.0	167.3	.2	3.4
Educational services	150.1	154.1	154.5	154.8	155.1	159.2	160.3	161.1	161.7	.4	4.3
Schools	150.5	154.4	154.8	155.1	155.4	159.6	160.7	161.4	162.0	.4	4.2
Elementary and secondary	149.0	152.8	153.1	153.4	153.6	157.7	158.8	159.4	160.0	.4	4.2
Colleges and universities	154.3	153.8	159.6	160.0	160.4	164.7	165.8	167.0	167.5	.3	4.4
Public administration[3]	151.9	151.9	155.2	156.5	157.9	160.2	161.7	163.4	164.3	.6	4.3

[1] Cost (cents per hour worked) measured in the Employment Cost Index consists of wages, salaries, and employer cost of employee benefits.

[2] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[3] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[4] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[5] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

26. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001			2002				2003		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2003	
Civilian workers[1]	150.8	152.3	153.4	154.8	156.1	157.2	157.8	159.3	160.3	0.6	2.7
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	153.1	154.5	155.6	157.0	158.4	159.6	160.1	161.9	162.9	.6	2.8
Professional specialty and technical	152.-	154.2	155.1	155.6	156.2	158.0	158.6	159.3	160.1	.5	2.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	155.8	156.7	158.1	160.7	162.6	163.5	163.8	167.9	169.0	.7	3.9
Administrative support, including clerical	152,7	154.6	155.7	157.3	158.4	159.6	160.6	161.8	163.1	.8	3.0
Blue-collar workers	146.0	147.6	148.5	149.7	151.0	151.9	152.6	153.8	154.8	.7	2.5
Service occupations	149.7	151.2	153.0	154.2	155.1	`56.2	156.9	158.0	158.7	.4	2.3
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	147,6	149.5	150.5	151.8	153.1	153.9	155.1	156.3	157.5	.8	2.9
Manufacturing	150.0	150.7	151.7	153.1	154.5	155.4	156.5	158.0	159.0	.6	2.9
Service-producing	151.7	153.4	154.5	155.9	157.2	156.4	158.8	160.5	161.4	.6	2.7
Services	153.6	156.2	157.1	158.1	158.8	160.7	161.1	161.9	162.8	.6	2.5
Health services	151.8	153.7	155.5	157.3	158.5	159.6	160.9	162.0	163.2	.7	3.0
Hospitals	151.2	15.5	155.5	157.2	158.6	160.3	162.2	163.5	164.4	.6	3.7
Educational services	151.0	154.6	155.1	155.3	155.6	159.3	160.1	160.4	160.7	.2	3.3
Public administration[2]	148.7	150.3	151.6	152.5	153.4	154.8	155.8	157.2	158.0	.5	3.0
Nonmanufacturing	149.7	152.6	153.8	155.0	156.4	157.5	158.0	159.6	160.5	.6	2.6
Private industry workers	150.9	152.1	153.3	154.7	156.3	157.0	157.5	159.3	160.4	.7	2.6
Excluding sales occupations	150.8	152.2	153.3	154.9	156.1	157.0	157.9	159.4	160.5	.7	2.6
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	153.8	154.8	156.1	157.7	159.4	160.0	160.4	162.6	163.8	.7	2.8
Excluding sales occupations	154.4	155.7	156.9	158.6	160.0	169.8	160.8	163.6	164.8	.7	3.0
Professional specialty and technical occupations	153.2	154.8	155.9	156.7	157.4	158.2	158.5	159.5	160.5	.6	2.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	156.5	157.2	158.6	161.3	163.6	164.3	164.5	169.1	170.3	.7	4.1
Sales occupations	151.5	151.2	152.6	153.6	157.0	156.9	156.8	158.1	159.3	.8	1.5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	153.6	155.3	156.5	158.2	159.2	160.3	161.3	162.6	164.0	.9	3.0
Blue-collar workers	145.9	147.5	148.3	149.6	150.9	151.7	152.4	153.6	154.6	.7	2.5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	145.7	147.7	148,4	149.2	151.0	151.8	152.3	153.4	154.7	.8	2.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	146.9	148.1	149.0	150.5	151.6	152.0	153.2	154.7	155.3	.4	2.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	140.7	142.1	142.8	144.8	145.2	146.3	146.9	147.8	149.0	.8	2.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	149.8	151.0	152.4	154.2	155.1	156.0	157.2	158.4	159.0	.4	2.5
Service occupations	147.5	148.7	150.6	152.0	152.8	153.9	154.4	155.5	156.1	.4	2.2
Production and nonsupervisory occupations[3]	149.0	150.3	151.5	152.7	154.0	154.7	155.2	156.4	157.4	.6	2.2
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	148.6	149.5	150.5	151.7	153.1	153.9	155.0	156.3	157.4	.7	2.8
Excluding sales occupations	147.8	148.7	149.7	150.9	152.2	153.0	154.0	155.4	156.5	.7	2.8
White-collar occupations	152.3	152.6	153.6	155.0	156.6	157.9	158.6	160.0	161.4	.9	3.1
Excluding sales occupations	150.5	150.8	151.7	152.9	154.5	155.4	156.3	158.0	159.2	.8	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	146.1	147.4	148.4	149.6	150.7	151.5	152.6	153.8	154.8	.7	2.7
Construction	143.9	145.1	146.3	147.0	148.2	149.0	150.2	150.6	152.4	1.2	2.8
Manufacturing	150.0	150.7	151.7	153.1	154.4	155.4	156.5	158.0	159.0	.6	2.9
White-collar occupations	152.7	152.8	153.3	154.9	156.6	157.7	158.6	160.1	161.6	.9	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	150.5	150.5	151.0	152.3	153.9	155.0	155.9	157.7	158.9	.8	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	147.8	149.1	150.3	151.7	152.8	153.5	154.7	156.3	156.9	.4	2.7
Durables	150.5	151.5	151.7	153.9	155.3	156.0	157.3	158.8	159.7	.6	2.8
Nondurables	149.0	149.3	153.9	151.9	153.1	154.4	155.2	156.6	157.8	.8	3.1
Service-producing	151.9	153.2	151.9	156.1	157.7	158.4	158.6	160.6	161.7	.7	2.5
Excluding sales occupations	152.6	154.2	156.1	157.2	158.5	159.3	159.6	161.7	162.8	.7	2.7
White-collar occupations	154.0	155.2	157.2	158.2	159.9	160.5	160.7	163.0	164.1	.7	2.6
Excluding sales occupations	155.6	157.2	158.2	160.4	161.6	162.5	162.8	165.3	166.5	.7	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	145.3	147.5	148.1	149.4	151.1	151.8	152.0	153.2	154.3	.7	2.1
Service occupations	147.2	148.4	149.4	151.6	152.4	153.5	154.1	155.1	155.6	.3	2.1
Transportation and public utilities	145.7	146.7	149.2	150.5	152.1	153.4	154.1	154.8	155.6	.5	2.3
Transportation	141.6	142.6	145.7	147.4	148.6	149.6	150.1	150.5	150.6	.1	1.3
Public utilities	151.0	152.0	153.6	154.3	156.4	158.2	159.3	160.4	162.1	1.1	3.6
Communications	151.8	153.3	155.2	155.3	157.1	159.6	160.7	161.9	163.4	.9	4.0
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	149.9	150.4	151.7	153.0	155.5	156.5	157.4	158.6	160.4	1.1	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	150.1	150.6	152.1	153.0	155.7	155.5	155.5	156.7	157.5	.5	1.2
Excluding sales occupations	151.9	153.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade	154.5	154.1	154.8	157.2	161.3	160.4	161.0	163.4	164.7	.8	2.1
Excluding sales occupations	156.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	161.2	162.6	163.7	163.9	165.2	.8	2.5
Retail trade	147.8	148.8	150.7	150.9	152.7	152.9	152.7	153.1	153.8	.5	.7
General merchandise stores	145.5	145.7	146.5	147.9	148.9	150.1	149.2	149.8	152.0	1.5	2.1
Food stores	144.5	145.7	146.7	148.0	148.9	150.1	150.3	151.0	151.6	.4	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001			2002				2003		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2003	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	154.6	155.8	156.0	160.3	162.0	162.4	162.6	171.1	172.4	0.8	6.4
Excluding sales occupations	157.6	159.1	159.1	164.5	165.7	166.1	167.3	176.7	178.5	1.0	7.7
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	170.8	173.2	171.7	181.2	182.8	182.7	183.9	206.4	208.7	1.1	14.2
Insurance	153.3	153.6	155.0	157.1	158.6	159.6	159.1	161.6	163.0	.9	2.8
Services	155.0	157.1	158.2	159.5	160.3	161.5	161.7	162.8	164.0	.7	2.3
Business services	160.8	162.8	163.7	164.0	164.0	164.6	164.8	165.6	166.4	.5	1.5
Health services	151.8	153.6	155.4	157.3	158.4	159.9	160.7	161.9	163.2	.8	3.0
Hospitals	151.0	153.3	155.4	157.1	158.6	160.2	162.1	163.6	164.6	.6	3.8
Educational services	156.1	159.6	160.5	161.2	161.2	165.2	166.5	167.1	167.5	.4	4.0
Colleges and universities	155.0	158.4	159.6	159.9	159.9	163.1	164.3	164.4	165.1	.4	3.3
Nonmanufacturing	150.9	152.2	153.5	155.0	156.5	157.2	157.5	159.4	160.5	.7	2.6
White-collar workers	153.8	155.0	156.4	158.0	159.6	160.2	160.5	162.8	163.9	.7	2.7
Excluding sales occupations	155.3	156.9	158.3	160.1	161.3	162.1	162.5	164.9	166.1	.7	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	143.9	145.8	146.4	147.5	149.0	149.8	150.2	151.1	152.4	.9	2.3
Service occupations	147.1	148.2	150.1	151.4	152.3	153.4	154.0	155.0	155.5	.3	2.1
State and local government workers	151.2	154.3	155.2	156.1	156.7	160.1	161.5	162.6	163.2	.3	3.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	149.8	152.7	153.3	153.9	154.4	157.4	158.4	158.9	159.2	.2	3.1
Professional specialty and technical	149.8	153.0	153.4	153.6	154.1	157.5	158.4	158.8	159.1	.2	3.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	151.5	153.9	155.1	156.6	156.8	159.0	160.1	160.9	161.0	.1	2.7
Administrative support, including clerical	147.6	149.8	150.9	151.9	152.8	155.1	156.0	156.9	157.2	.2	2.9
Blue-collar workers	146.5	149.1	150.8	151.6	152.1	154.5	155.1	156.2	156.5	.2	2.9
Workers, by industry division:											
Services	150.2	153.7	154.2	154.6	155.0	158.4	159.2	159.5	159.8	.2	3.1
Services excluding schools[4]	150.7	153.2	154.9	156.7	157.3	159.1	160.3	161.4	161.8	.2	2.9
Health services	151.9	154.2	155.8	157.8	158.6	160.5	162.2	162.9	163.5	.4	3.0
Hospitals	151.8	154.2	155.7	157.7	158.8	160.6	162.5	163.1	163.8	.4	3.1
Educational services	150.0	153.6	154.0	154.2	154.5	158.1	158.9	159.1	159.3	.1	3.1
Schools	150.2	153.8	154.1	154.3	154.6	158.3	159.0	159.2	159.5	.2	3.2
Elementary and secondary	149.5	152.8	153.1	153.4	153.6	157.4	158.1	158.2	158.5	.2	3.2
Colleges and universities	151.8	156.5	156.7	156.8	157.3	160.7	161.6	162.1	162.1	.0	3.1
Public administration[2]	148.7	150.3	151.6	152.5	153.4	154.8	155.8	157.2	158.0	.5	3.0

[1] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[2] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[3] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[4] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

27. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry workers by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001			2002				2003		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2003	
Private industry workers	163.2	165.2	166.7	169.3	171.6	173.1	174.6	179.6	182.0	1.3	6.1
Workers, by occupational group:											
White-collar workers	167.4	169.5	171.2	173.5	176.1	177.2	178.5	183.6	185.5	1.0	5.3
Blue-collar workers	156.7	158.3	159.2	162.2	164.0	166.2	167.8	172.7	176.1	2.0	7.4
Workers, by industry division:											
Goods-producing	159.6	160.8	162.6	165.8	167.4	168.8	171.0	178.0	180.2	1.2	7.6
Service-producing	164.6	167.1	168.4	170.7	173.3	174.9	175.9	179.9	182.3	1.3	5.2
Manufacturing	157.9	158.5	160.4	163.7	165.5	166.8	168.9	176.9	179.0	1.2	8.2
Nonmanufacturing	164.9	167.4	168.6	171.1	173.5	175.2	176.3	180.3	182.8	1.4	5.4

28. Employment Cost Index, private nonfarm workers by bargaining status, region, and area size

[June 1989 = 100]

Series	2001			2002				2003	2003	Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2003	
COMPENSATION											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	149.5	151.0	153.1	154.8	156.3	158.1	159.5	162.1	164.1	1.2	5.0
Goods-producing	149.3	150.6	151.6	153.4	154.7	156.2	157.8	161.4	163.4	1.2	5.6
Service-producing	149.5	151.2	154.2	156.0	157.6	159.9	161.1	162.6	164.6	1.2	4.4
Manufacturing	148.8	149.9	151.4	153.4	154.6	155.9	157.9	162.3	163.8	.9	6.0
Nonmanufacturing	149.4	151.1	153.5	155.0	156.6	158.8	159.9	161.4	163.7	1.4	4.5
Nonunion	155.3	156.7	157.8	159.6	161.4	162.5	162.8	165.4	166.8	.8	3.3
Goods-producing	153.1	154.0	155.3	157.2	158.6	159.5	160.8	163.6	164.9	.8	4.0
Service-producing	155.9	157.5	158.6	160.3	162.2	162.9	163.3	165.9	167.2	.8	3.1
Manufacturing	153.7	154.4	155.5	157.6	159.1	160.1	161.3	164.5	165.8	.8	4.2
Nonmanufacturing	155.4	157.0	158.2	159.9	161.7	162.4	162.9	165.4	166.7	.8	3.1
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	153.7	155.2	156.3	158.3	159.9	160.5	161.3	163.8	165.2	.9	3.3
South	152.3	153.5	154.6	156.2	157.6	158.9	159.0	160.6	161.6	.6	2.5
Midwest (formerly North Central)	156.0	157.4	158.6	161.1	162.2	163.5	164.6	169.0	170.4	.8	4.8
West	156.0	157.6	159.4	160.4	162.9	163.8	165.0	167.3	169.5	1.3	4.1
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	154.6	156.0	157.4	159.1	160.9	161.8	162.5	165.2	166.6	.8	3.5
Other areas	153.7	154.8	155.6	157.5	158.5	160.0	169.8	163.5	165.0	.9	4.1
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers, by bargaining status[1]											
Union	143.7	145.1	147.4	148.4	149.8	151.3	152.5	153.3	154.3	.7	3.0
Goods-producing	144.2	145.3	146.3	147.2	158.6	150.0	151.2	152.4	153.9	1.0	3.6
Service-producing	143.7	145.4	148.9	150.0	151.4	152.9	154.1	154.6	155.1	.3	2.4
Manufacturing	145.5	146.7	148.0	149.0	150.2	151.6	153.1	154.6	155.9	.8	3.8
Nonmanufacturing	142.7	144.3	147.1	148.1	149.6	151.1	152.1	152.5	153.5	.7	2.6
Nonunion	152.2	153.4	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.1	158.5	160.4	161.5	.7	2.5
Goods-producing	150.3	151.1	152.1	153.5	154.8	155.5	156.6	157.8	158.9	.7	2.6
Service-producing	152.7	154.1	155.1	156.7	158.3	158.9	159.0	161.2	162.3	.7	2.5
Manufacturing	151.6	152.2	153.1	154.7	156.1	156.8	157.8	159.3	160.2	.6	2.6
Nonmanufacturing	152.0	153.3	154.4	155.9	157.5	158.1	158.3	160.4	161.5	.7	2.5
Workers, by region[1]											
Northeast	149.2	150.6	151.7	153.5	154.9	155.1	155.7	157.3	158.4	.7	2.3
South	149.3	150.2	151.2	152.5	153.6	154.7	154.6	155.3	156.1	.5	1.6
Midwest (formerly North Central)	152.3	153.6	154.7	157.1	158.5	159.2	160.2	164.1	165.0	.5	4.1
West	152.9	154.3	156.0	156.4	158.7	159.3	160.1	161.3	163.1	1.1	2.8
Workers, by area size[1]											
Metropolitan areas	151.2	152.4	153.7	155.1	156.7	157.4	157.9	159.6	160.7	.7	2.6
Other areas	148.8	149.7	150.5	151.7	152.6	153.8	154.8	156.8	158.0	.8	3.5

[1] The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the *Monthly Labor Review* Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

29. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, medium and large private establishments, selected years, 1980–97

Item	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997
Scope of survey (in 000's)	21,352	21,043	21,013	21,303	31,059	32,428	31,163	28,728	33,374	38,409
Number of employees (in 000's):										
With medical care	20,711	20,412	20,383	20,238	27,953	29,834	25,865	23,519	25,546	29,340
With life insurance	20,498	20,201	20,172	20,451	28,574	30,482	29,293	26,175	29,078	33,495
With defined benefit plan	17,936	17,676	17,231	16,190	19,567	20,430	18,386	16,015	17,417	19,202
Time-off plans										
Participants with:										
Paid lunch time	10	9	9	10	11	10	8	9	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	27	29	26	30	29	–	–
Paid rest time	75	76	73	72	72	71	67	68	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	26	26	26	28	26	–	–
Paid funeral leave	–	–	–	88	85	84	80	83	80	81
Average days per occurrence	–	–	–	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.7
Paid holidays	99	99	99	99	96	97	92	91	89	89
Average days per year	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.4	9.2	10.2	9.4	9.1	9.3
Paid personal leave	20	24	23	25	24	22	21	21	22	20
Average days per year	–	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5
Paid vacations	100	99	99	100	98	97	96	97	96	95
Paid sick leave [1]	62	67	67	70	69	68	67	65	58	56
Unpaid maternity leave	–	–	–	–	33	37	37	60	–	–
Unpaid paternity leave	–	–	–	–	16	18	26	53	–	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	93
Insurance plans										
Participants in medical care plans	97	97	97	95	90	92	83	82	77	76
Percent of participants with coverage for:										
Home health care	–	–	46	66	76	75	81	86	78	85
Extended care facilities	58	62	62	70	79	80	80	82	73	78
Physical exam	–	–	8	18	28	28	30	42	56	63
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:										
Self coverage	26	27	38	43	44	47	51	61	67	69
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$11.93	$12.80	$19.29	$25.31	$26.60	$31.55	$33.92	$39.14
Family coverage	46	51	58	63	64	66	69	76	78	80
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$35.93	$41.40	$60.07	$72.10	$96.97	$107.42	$118.33	$130.07
Participants in life insurance plans	96	96	96	96	92	94	94	91	87	87
Percent of participants with:										
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	69	72	74	72	78	71	71	76	77	74
Survivor income benefits	–	–	–	10	8	7	6	5	7	6
Retiree protection available	–	64	64	59	49	42	44	41	37	33
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	40	43	47	48	42	45	40	41	42	43
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	54	51	51	49	46	43	45	44	–	–
Participants in short-term disability plans [1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	55
Retirement plans										
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	84	84	82	76	63	63	59	56	52	50
Percent of participants with:										
Normal retirement prior to age 65	55	58	63	64	59	62	55	52	52	52
Early retirement available	98	97	97	98	98	97	98	95	96	95
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	–	–	47	35	26	22	7	6	4	10
Terminal earnings formula	53	52	54	57	55	64	56	61	58	56
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	45	45	56	62	62	63	54	48	51	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	–	–	–	60	45	48	48	49	55	57
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	–	–	–	33	36	41	44	43	54	55
Other benefits										
Employees eligible for:										
Flexible benefits plans	–	–	–	2	5	9	10	12	12	13
Reimbursement accounts [2]	–	–	–	5	12	23	36	52	38	32
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7

[1] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1995 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-terms disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[2] Prior to 1995, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

30. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, small private establishments and State and local governments, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

Item	Small private establishments				State and local governments			
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1987	1990	1992	1994
Scope of survey (in 000's)	32,466	34,360	35,910	39,816	10,321	12,972	12,466	12,907
Number of employees (in 000's):								
With medical care	22,402	24,396	23,536	25,599	9,599	12,064	11,219	11,192
With life insurance	20,778	21,990	21,955	24,635	8,773	11,415	11,095	11,194
With defined benefit plan	6,493	7,559	5,480	5,883	9,599	11,675	10,845	11,708
Time-off plans								
Participants with:								
Paid lunch time	8	9	–	–	17	11	10	–
Average minutes per day	37	37	–	–	34	36	34	–
Paid rest time	48	49	–	–	58	56	53	–
Average minutes per day	27	26	–	–	29	29	29	–
Paid funeral leave	47	50	50	51	56	63	65	62
Average days per occurrence	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Paid holidays	84	82	82	80	81	74	75	73
Average days per year[1]	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.6	10.9	13.6	14.2	11.5
Paid personal leave	11	12	13	14	38	39	38	38
Average days per year	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Paid vacations	88	88	88	86	72	67	67	66
Paid sick leave [2]	47	53	50	50	97	95	95	94
Unpaid leave	17	18	–	–	57	51	59	–
Unpaid paternity leave	8	7	–	–	30	33	44	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	47	48	–	–	–	93
Insurance plans								
Participants in medical care plans	69	71	66	64	93	93	90	87
Percent of participants with coverage for:								
Home health care	79	80	–	–	76	82	87	84
Extended care facilities	83	84	–	–	78	79	84	81
Physical exam	26	28	–	–	36	36	47	55
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:								
Self coverage	42	47	52	52	35	38	43	47
Average monthly contribution	$25.13	$36.51	$40.97	$42.63	$15.74	$25.53	$28.97	$30.20
Family coverage	67	73	76	75	71	65	72	71
Average monthly contribution	$109.34	$150.54	$159.63	$181.53	$71.89	$117.59	$139.23	$149.70
Participants in life insurance plans	64	64	61	62	85	88	89	87
Percent of participants with:								
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	78	76	79	77	67	67	74	64
Survivor income benefits	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Retiree protection available	19	25	20	13	55	45	46	46
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	19	23	20	22	31	27	28	30
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	6	26	26	–	14	21	22	21
Participants in short-term disability plans [2]	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–
Retirement plans								
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	20	22	15	15	93	90	87	91
Percent of participants with:								
Normal retirement prior to age 65	54	50	–	47	92	89	92	92
Early retirement available	95	95	–	92	90	88	89	87
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	7	4	–	–	33	16	10	13
Terminal earnings formula	58	54	–	53	100	100	100	99
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	49	46	–	44	18	8	10	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	31	33	34	38	9	9	9	9
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	17	24	23	28	28	45	45	24
Other benefits								
Employees eligible for:								
Flexible benefits plans	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5
Reimbursement accounts [3]	8	14	19	12	5	31	50	64
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–

[1] Methods used to calculate the average number of paid holidays were revised in 1994 to count partial days more precisely. Average holidays for 1994 are not comparable with those reported in 1990 and 1992.

[2] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1996 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-term disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[3] Prior to 1996, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

31. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals		2002							2003[P]					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	29	19	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	1
In effect during period	30	20	3	4	3	3	3	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	1
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	99	46	1.5	6.7	3.5	13.7	1.2	4.3	1.4	17.5	.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
In effect during period (in thousands)	102	47	5.3	8.2	6.2	13.7	13.5	4.3	1.4	18.8	.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	1,151	6,596	36.0	54.0	50.6	40.3	133.4	23.9	28.6	48.8	0.0	18.5	40.0	40.0	16.0
Percent of estimated working time[1]	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	([2])	.00	.00	.00	([2])

[1] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in " 'Total economy' measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54—56.

[2] Less than 0.005.

[P] = preliminary.

32. Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	177.1	179.9	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.0	181.3	180.9	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.7
All items (1967 = 100)	530.4	538.8	538.9	539.5	541.2	542.1	543.2	543.1	541.9	544.2	548.5	551.8	550.5	549.7	550.4
Food and beverages	173.6	176.8	176.4	176.6	176.6	176.9	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.1	178.9	179.2	179.0	179.4	180.2
Food	173.1	176.2	175.8	176.0	176.0	176.4	176.5	176.8	177.3	177.5	178.3	178.6	178.4	178.8	179.6
Food at home	173.4	175.6	175.0	175.2	174.9	175.2	175.1	175.5	176.1	176.7	177.6	177.7	177.3	177.8	178.9
Cereals and bakery products	193.8	198.0	198.7	198.7	198.6	198.4	198.9	198.3	197.3	199.8	201.8	202.1	201.9	203.0	203.7
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	161.3	162.1	161.9	162.3	162.2	161.8	161.3	162.1	162.4	161.6	164.7	164.8	165.2	164.7	167.2
Dairy and related products[1]	167.1	168.1	168.0	167.6	167.2	166.3	166.5	167.1	167.3	166.4	167.2	167.1	165.8	165.4	163.9
Fruits and vegetables	212.2	220.9	217.4	217.4	217.0	218.4	217.4	219.8	224.9	227.1	223.3	223.6	221.3	226.2	227.3
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	139.2	139.2	137.5	138.3	137.6	140.2	140.5	139.1	139.8	140.6	140.8	140.3	140.5	140.3	140.3
Other foods at home	159.6	160.8	160.8	161.0	160.6	160.8	160.9	161.1	161.1	161.8	162.2	162.6	162.1	162.1	163.4
Sugar and sweets	155.7	159.0	158.0	160.2	159.9	159.6	159.9	158.5	159.1	169.7	161.8	162.5	161.4	162.3	162.8
Fats and oils	155.7	155.4	154.6	154.9	154.1	154.1	155.9	153.4	152.8	155.8	158.7	157.5	156.1	157.6	156.5
Other foods	176.0	177.1	177.4	177.3	176.9	177.0	177.0	178.3	178.2	178.2	177.9	178.6	178.5	177.8	180.0
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	108.9	109.2	109.0	110.1	109.3	109.7	109.8	110.3	110.2	109.7	110.5	110.1	110.4	110.1	111.5
Food away from home[1]	173.9	178.3	178.2	1787.5	178.8	179.2	179.6	179.8	180.1	179.9	180.7	181.0	181.1	181.5	181.5
Other food away from home[1,2]	113.4	117.7	117.6	117.7	118.1	118.8	119.1	119.7	119.8	119.9	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.5	121.2
Alcoholic beverages	179.3	183.6	183.5	183.8	184.2	183.9	184.7	185.1	184.9	185.8	185.9	186.6	186.4	186.7	187.1
Housing	176.4	180.3	180.7	181.2	209.6	181.5	181.4	181.2	181.1	182.3	183.2	184.3	184.1	184.5	185.3
Shelter	200.6	208.1	208.1	208.8	200.2	209.2	201.3	209.6	209.5	210.9	211.6	212.1	212.1	212.8	213.0
Rent of primary residence	192.1	199.7	199.3	199.8	200.2	200.7	201.3	202.0	202.5	203.3	203.7	204.1	204.5	204.9	205.1
Lodging away from home	118.6	118.3	120.9	121.7	123.6	117.6	117.0	113.2	109.2	114.3	117.6	119.7	118.7	121.4	122.4
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	206.3	214.7	214.3	214.9	215.4	216.2	216.8	217.3	217.9	218.5	218.7	218.9	218.9	219.1	219.9
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	106.2	108.7	107.8	108.6	109.6	110.0	110.0	111.4	112.3	113.9	114.1	114.0	114.2	114.3	115.2
Fuels and utilities	150.2	143.6	146.2	146.8	146.8	147.2	144.4	143.6	144.2	146.1	148.3	154.5	153.1	153.7	159.1
Fuels	135.4	127.2	130.3	130.8	130.7	131.0	127.9	127.0	127.5	129.5	131.9	138.5	136.8	137.5	143.4
Fuel oil and other fuels	129.3	115.5	112.7	111.6	112.1	115.2	119.3	121.8	125.6	136.6	156.3	169.0	147.9	137.0	132.2
Gas (piped) and electricity	142.4	134.4	138.0	138.6	138.5	138.7	134.9	133.7	134.1	135.6	136.9	143.5	143.0	144.5	151.3
Household furnishings and operations	129.1	128.3	128.7	128.6	128.1	128.1	128.0	127.8	127.0	127.4	127.7	127.1	127.2	126.3	126.2
Apparel	127.3	124.0	122.7	118.7	120.5	124.6	126.8	125.5	121.5	118.1	120.6	123.6	123.9	122.5	119.5
Men's and boys' apparel	125.7	121.7	120.8	118.4	118.3	120.1	122.8	123.2	119.3	116.1	117.3	121.0	120.8	119.5	116.2
Women's and girls' apparel	119.3	115.8	113.7	107.6	111.0	118.0	120.5	118.0	113.1	107.6	112.4	117.2	117.8	115.5	111.3
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	129.2	126.4	124.9	122.9	124.3	126.2	127.7	127.5	125.3	121.1	122.3	124.1	123.4	123.6	120.7
Footwear	123.0	121.4	121.2	118.5	119.7	121.6	123.0	122.7	120.7	119.7	119.8	119.8	119.9	119.7	118.9
Transportation	154.3	152.9	153.4	153.7	153.9	154.0	154.9	155.2	154.2	155.5	158.9	161.0	159.3	157.2	156.8
Private transportation	150.0	148.8	149.1	149.5	149.7	150.0	151.1	151.5	150.4	151.8	155.3	157.3	155.5	153.1	152.6
New and used motor vehicles[2]	101.3	99.2	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.9	98.8	98.7	98.2	98.0	98.0	97.8	97.4	97.0
New vehicles	142.1	140.0	139.2	138.7	138.1	138.7	139.5	140.4	140.6	139.7	139.2	139.3	138.7	138.1	137.3
Used cars and trucks[1]	158.7	152.0	152.2	152.7	153.4	152.2	150.7	148.8	148.5	148.3	148.4	148.5	148.4	147.9	147.4
Motor fuel	124.7	116.6	120.1	120.8	121.5	121.7	124.5	124.4	119.7	126.3	140.4	148.1	140.6	131.3	130.1
Gasoline (all types)	124.0	116.0	119.5	120.3	120.9	121.1	123.9	123.8	119.1	125.7	139.7	147.4	139.9	130.6	129.5
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	104.8	106.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	107.4	106.9	107.2	107.0	107.8	108.2	107.9	107.7	107.8	107.7
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	183.5	190.2	190.0	189.8	191.0	191.4	191.8	192.8	193.3	193.7	194.5	194.3	194.6	194.9	195.1
Public transportation	210.6	207.4	211.3	209.7	209.4	206.5	203.4	202.3	203.0	202.2	203.6	206.1	207.2	211.6	214.4
Medical care	272.8	285.6	284.7	286.6	287.3	287.7	289.2	290.5	291.3	292.6	293.7	294.2	294.6	295.5	296.3
Medical care commodities	247.6	256.4	256.4	257.5	257.7	257.9	258.3	259.1	259.5	260.3	260.4	261.4	261.6	261.8	262.1
Medical care services	278.8	292.9	291.7	293.8	294.7	295.2	297.1	298.5	299.4	300.8	302.3	302.6	303.1	304.2	305.2
Professional services	246.5	253.9	253.2	255.0	254.9	254.8	256.0	256.5	257.0	257.8	258.8	259.1	259.8	261.1	261.3
Hospital and related services	338.3	367.8	365.3	367.6	371.3	373.3	376.7	380.7	382.4	385.7	388.2	388.7	388.7	388.9	391.8
Recreation[2]	104.9	1-6.2	106.2	106.2	106.3	106.2	106.4	106.4	106.5	106.9	107.2	107.4	107.4	107.6	107.6
Video and audio[1,2]	101.5	102.6	103.0	102.6	102.4	102.3	102.6	103.0	103.2	103.4	103.8	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.7
Education and communication[2]	105.2	107.9	106.9	107.6	108.9	109.5	109.4	109.3	109.2	109.7	109.7	109.4	109.0	108.6	108.5
Education[2]	118.5	126.0	124.3	124.8	127.1	129.6	129.9	130.0	130.0	130.6	131.0	131.1	131.2	131.4	132.0
Educational books and supplies	295.9	317 6	317 4	318 3	319.6	323 2	323.2	324.0	323 3	329.5	332.8	333.2	332.3	332.5	334.3
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	341.1	362.1	356.8	358.3	365.6	372.8	373.8	374.1	374.0	375.5	376.3	376.5	377.1	377.7	379.4
Communication[1,2]	93.3	92.3	91.8	92.6	93.2	92.5	92.2	91.8	91.8	92.0	91.9	91.3	90.5	89.8	89.2
Information and information processing[1,2]	92.3	90.8	90.6	90.8	91.5	90.7	90.4	90.0	90.0	90.3	90.1	89.5	88.6	87.9	87.2
Telephone services[1,2]	99.3	99.7	99.2	99.5	100.6	100.1	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.4	100.5	99.7	98.7	98.1	97.5
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	21.3	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.3	17.8	17.7	17.3	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.4	16.2
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	29.5	22.2	22.6	22.3	22.0	21.1	20.7	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.1	19.0	18.7	18.0	17.5
Other goods and services	282.6	293 2	294 4	294.5	295.9	297.0	295.4	295.6	295.8	296.5	297.5	297.3	298.1	298.1	298.1
Tobacco and smoking products	425.2	461.5	467.4	467.2	478.2	485.8	470.6	470.4	472.5	472.4	472.7	467.2	467.9	465.6	463.5
Personal care[1]	170.5	174.7	174.9	175.0	174.9	174.9	175.3	175.5	175.4	175.9	176.7	177.2	177.7	177.9	178.2
Personal care products[1]	155.1	154.7	155.4	154.6	154.3	154.4	154.6	154.2	153.4	153.0	153.3	153.3	154.1	153.6	153.8
Personal care services[1]	184.3	188.4	188.3	188.7	189.1	189.2	189.3	189.9	189.9	190.6	190.9	191.7	192.5	193.0	192.1

See footnotes at end of table.

32. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Miscellaneous personal services	263.1	274.4	274.6	275.1	275.4	275.2	276.0	276.6	276.9	278.1	280.4	281.4	282.0	282.7	283.8
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	150.7	149.7	149.8	149.3	149.6	150.2	150.7	150.6	149.7	150.0	152.0	153.1	152.2	150.9	150.4
Food and beverages	173.6	176.8	176.4	176.6	176.6	176.9	177.1	177.4	177.8	178.1	178.9	179.2	179.0	179.4	180.2
Commodities less food and beverages	137.2	134.2	134.4	133.6	133.6	134.0	134.8	135.5	135.2	133.6	133.9	136.4	138.0	136.7	134.6	133.6
Nondurables less food and beverages	147.1	145.1	145.7	144.4	145.4	147.2	148.4	148.0	145.2	146.1	151.2	154.5	152.3	148.9	147.4
Apparel	127.3	124.0	122.7	118.7	120.5	124.6	126.8	125.5	121.5	118.1	120.6	123.6	123.9	122.5	119.5
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	163.4	162.2	164.0	164.3	164.8	165.2	166.0	166.0	163.9	167.4	174.1	177.8	173.9	169.2	168.6
Durables	124.6	121.4	121.3	121.1	120.7	120.6	120.6	120.5	120.2	119.9	119.7	119.5	119.2	118.5	118.0
Services	203.4	209.8	209.8	210.7	211.5	211.5	211.7	211.8	211.9	213.1	214.0	215.1	215.1	215.9	216.8
Rent of shelter[3]	208.9	216.7	216.8	217.4	218.3	217.9	218.4	218.2	218.1	219.5	220.3	220.9	220.8	221.5	221.7
Transporatation services	201.9	209.1	209.0	209.6	210.1	210.1	210.9	212.0	212.0	212.3	213.4	214.2	215.3	216.3	217.1
Other services	238.0	246.4	245.1	246.4	248.2	249.1	249.7	249.9	250.2	251.4	252.4	252.6	252.5	252.8	253.0
Special indexes:															
All items less food	177.8	180.5	180.6	180.8	181.5	181.8	182.2	182.1	181.6	182.4	183.9	185.2	184.7	184.3	184.5
All items less shelter	169.7	170.8	170.9	170.9	171.3	171.9	172.2	172.3	171.7	172.3	174.0	175.3	174.7	174.1	174.3
All items less medical care	171.9	174.3	174.4	174.5	175.0	175.3	175.6	175.6	175.1	175.9	177.3	178.4	178.0	177.7	177.9
Commodities less food	138.9	136.0	136.3	135.5	135.9	136.7	137.3	137.0	135.6	135.8	138.3	139.8	138.6	136.5	135.5
Nondurables less food	149.1	147.4	148.0	146.7	147.7	149.3	150.6	150.2	147.6	148.4	153.3	156.5	154.3	151.1	151.1
Nondurables less food and apparel	164.1	163.3	164.9	165.2	165.8	166.1	166.9	166.9	165.0	168.2	174.4	177.7	174.2	169.9	169.4
Nondurables	160.6	161.1	161.2	160.6	161.2	162.2	163.0	162.9	161.6	162.2	165.3	167.2	165.9	164.3	163.9
Services less rent of shelter[3]	212.3	217.5	217.5	218.6	219.5	220.0	219.9	220.2	220.5	221.6	222.8	224.4	224.6	225.5	227.2
Services less medical care services	196.6	202.5	202.6	203.2	204.2	204.1	204.2	204.3	204.3	205.5	206.4	207.4	207.5	208.2	209.1
Energy	129.3	121.7	124.9	125.5	125.8	126.1	125.8	125.3	123.3	127.5	135.4	142.6	138.1	134.0	136.5
All items less energy	183.5	187.7	187.3	187.5	188.1	188.4	188.8	188.9	188.6	189.0	189.7	190.2	190.2	190.3	190.3
All items less food and energy	186.1	190.5	190.1	190.3	191.0	191.3	191.8	191.8	191.4	191.8	192.5	193.0	193.1	193.2	193.0
Commodities less food and energy	145.3	143.7	143.4	142.5	142.8	143.6	143.9	143.6	142.5	141.7	142.1	142.6	142.5	141.7	140.8
Energy commodities	125.2	117.1	120.3	120.9	121.5	122.0	124.8	124.9	120.7	127.5	142.1	150.1	141.7	132.3	130.9
Services less energy	209.6	217.5	217.2	218.0	219.0	218.9	219.5	219.8	219.8	221.0	221.9	222.4	222.5	223.1	223.5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	173.5	175.9	175.9	176.0	176.6	177.0	177.3	177.4	177.0	177.7	179.2	180.3	179.8	179.4	179.6
All items (1967 = 100)	516.8	523.9	524.0	524.5	526.0	527.3	528.2	528.4	527.2	529.2	533.7	537.1	535.5	534.3	534.3
Food and beverages	173.0	176.1	175.7	176.0	175.9	176.2	176.3	176.6	177.1	177.4	178.3	178.5	178.3	178.7	179.5
Food	172.5	176.5	175.2	175.4	175.3	175.7	175.7	176.0	176.5	176.8	177.7	177.9	177.7	178.1	178.9
Food at home	172.4	175.1	174.1	174.3	174.0	174.3	174.2	174.5	175.1	175.7	176.7	176.8	176.4	176.8	177.9
Cereals and bakery products	193.6	197.1	198.6	198.7	198.5	198.4	198.9	198.2	197.1	199.9	201.9	202.1	201.8	202.9	203.7
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	161.2	162.0	161.8	162.2	162.0	161.5	161.2	162.1	162.3	161.5	164.5	164.8	165.2	164.6	167.0
Dairy and related products[1]	167.1	167.2	167.8	167.4	167.0	166.1	166.4	166.9	167.2	166.3	167.1	166.7	165.6	165.1	163.5
Fruits and vegetables	210.8	222.9	216.4	216.4	216.2	217.5	216.2	218.0	222.9	225.7	221.8	222.2	220.0	224.3	225.7
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	138.4	138.6	136.9	137.6	136.9	139.6	139.9	138.6	139.1	139.9	140.1	139.5	139.6	139.7	139.6
Other foods at home	159.1	160.4	160.4	160.5	160.1	160.3	160.3	160.7	160.6	161.3	161.9	162.1	161.7	161.7	163.0
Sugar and sweets	155.6	158.8	158.8	159.9	159.6	159.5	159.5	158.2	158.9	160.4	161.3	162.1	160.9	162.1	162.4
Fats and oils	155.4	155.3	154.3	154.7	154.0	155.2	155.8	153.4	152.9	155.7	158.7	157.7	156.2	157.6	156.5
Other foods	176.3	177.6	177.9	177.6	177.3	177.2	177.2	178.8	178.5	178.5	178.5	178.9	179.0	187.1	180.5
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	109.1	109.7	109.6	110.8	109.9	110.1	110.1	111.0	110.7	110.1	110.9	110.5	110.9	110.5	112.1
Food away from home[1]	173.8	178.2	178.0	178.4	178.7	179.0	179.4	179.7	180.0	179.8	180.5	181.0	181.0	181.4	181.7
Other food away from home[1,2]	113.6	118.1	118.1	118.2	118.9	119.3	119.6	120.0	120.1	120.2	120.4	120.7	120.8	120.8	121.3
Alcoholic beverages	178.8	183.3	183.2	183.6	183.8	183.4	184.3	184.6	184.7	185.5	185.7	186.8	186.6	186.8	186.8
Housing	172.1	175.7	176.1	176.5	176.9	177.0	176.9	176.9	176.9	177.9	178.7	179.9	179.7	180.0	180.9
Shelter	194.5	201.9	20.7	202.3	202.9	203.0	203.5	203.7	203.9	204.9	205.5	205.9	205.9	206.4	206.5
Rent of primary residence	191.5	199.0	198.7	199.2	199.6	200.0	200.6	201.3	201.9	202.6	203.0	203.4	203.7	204.1	204.4
Lodging away from home[2]	118.4	118.4	120.4	121.3	122.9	117.7	117.7	114.0	109.6	114.3	118.0	120.4	119.0	122.2	122.6
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	187.6	195.1	194.7	195.2	195.7	196.4	196.9	197.4	198.0	198.5	198.6	198.8	198.8	199.0	199.0
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	106.4	108.7	107.9	108.7	109.7	110.1	110.1	111.2	112.3	113.7	113.9	113.8	114.0	114.0	115.0
Fuels and utilities	149.5	142.9	145.6	146.1	146.2	146.5	143.6	143.0	143.5	145.3	147.4	153.6	152.4	153.0	158.6
Fuels	134.2	126.1	129.1	129.6	129.6	129.9	126.7	126.0	126.4	128.3	130.5	137.0	135.7	136.3	142.2
Fuel oil and other fuels	129.2	115.0	112.2	110.9	111.3	114.5	118.6	121.0	125.0	135.8	155.7	167.9	146.9	136.1	131.6
Gas (piped) and electricity	141.5	133.4	136.9	137.5	137.4	137.6	133.8	132.9	133.2	134.7	136.0	142.6	142.3	143.5	150.3
Household furnishings and operations	125.8	124.4	124.8	124.7	124.2	123.9	123.9	123.7	123.0	123.2	123.5	122.8	122.8	122.0	121.9
Apparel	126.1	123.1	122.0	118.0	119.6	123.5	125.5	124.6	120.9	117.3	119.4	122.5	122.8	121.5	118.7
Men's and boys' apparel	125.8	121.7	121.1	118.6	118.2	119.8	122.3	122.7	118.8	115.7	116.8	120.6	120.4	119.1	116.2
Women's and girls' apparel	117.3	114.6	112.7	106.5	109.6	116.8	119.3	117.2	112.3	106.7	111.0	116.4	116.4	114.2	110.4
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	130.9	128.6	127.5	125.3	126.8	128.4	129.5	129.7	127.2	122.4	123.6	125.8	125.5	125.7	122.9
Footwear	123.1	121.2	121.0	118.2	119.6	121.4	122.3	122.5	120.8	119.5	119.3	119.6	119.8	119.9	118.5
Transportation	153.6	151.8	152.4	152.7	153.0	153.1	154.0	154.2	153.0	154.6	158.2	160.3	158.5	156.2	155.7
Private transportation	150.8	149.0	149.5	149.9	150.2	150.4	151.4	151.6	150.4	152.0	155.7	157.8	155.9	153.3	152.8
New and used motor vehicles[2]	101.9	99.4	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.0	98.7	98.5	98.2	97.9	98.0	97.7	96.9	96.9

See footnotes at end of table.

32. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
New vehicles	143.2	141.1	140.3	139.8	139.1	139.8	140.7	141.5	141.7	140.9	140.3	140.4	139.7	139.1	138.4
Used cars and trucks[1]	159.8	152.8	153.0	153.6	154.2	153.1	151.5	149.7	149.3	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2	148.7	148.1
Motor fuel	124.9	117.0	120.4	121.2	121.8	122.1	124.9	124.8	120.0	126.7	140.9	148.5	140.8	131.5	130.4
Gasoline (all types)	124.2	116.4	119.9	120.6	121.3	121.6	124.4	124.3	119.4	126.1	140.3	147.8	140.2	130.9	129.8
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	104.0	106.1	105.9	106.7	107.0	106.7	106.2	106.5	106.3	107.1	107.5	107.2	107.1	107.2	107.1
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	185.1	191.7	191.5	191.4	192.5	192.9	193.3	194.3	195.0	195.4	196.2	196.0	196.3	196.5	196.8
Public transportation	204.9	202.6	205.9	204.7	204.5	201.9	199.2	198.5	199.2	198.1	199.8	202.0	203.0	208.5	210.8
Medical care	271.8	284.6	283.6	285.5	286.3	286.7	288.3	289.6	290.6	291.8	293.0	293.5	293.7	294.6	295.5
Medical care commodities	242.7	251.1	251.3	252.3	252.3	252.5	252.8	253.5	254.0	254.8	255.1	256.1	256.2	256.4	256.7
Medical care services	278.5	292.5	291.3	293.5	294.5	294.9	296.9	298.4	299.5	300.9	302.3	302.7	303.0	304.1	305.1
Professional services	248.7	256.0	255.3	257.2	256.9	256.8	258.2	258.7	259.2	260.0	261.0	261.3	261.9	263.3	263.5
Hospital and related services	333.8	363.2	360.6	363.2	367.1	368.9	372.6	376.7	379.1	382.2	384.8	385.3	384.9	385.0	388.1
Recreation[2]	103.6	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.7	104.4	194.6	104.5	104.7	105.1	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.5	105.5
Video and audio[1,2]	100.9	102.0	102.2	101.8	101.6	101.4	101.8	102.2	102.4	102.7	103.0	102.9	103.0	103.0	102.9
Education and communication[2]	105.3	107.6	106.7	107.4	108.6	109.1	109.0	108.8	108.8	109.2	109.2	108.9	108.4	108.0	107.8
Education[2]	118.7	125.9	124.4	124.8	126.9	129.3	129.6	129.7	129.7	130.3	130.7	130.8	130.9	131.1	131.8
Educational books and supplies	299.9	318.5	318.2	319.1	320.4	323.9	324.2	325.0	324.5	330.6	333.6	333.9	333.4	333.6	335.5
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	334.7	354.8	350.3	351.4	357.7	364.9	365.7	368.0	366.0	367.2	368.0	368.2	368.8	369.3	371.1
Communication[1,2]	94.5	93.7	93.1	93.9	94.6	93.9	93.6	93.3	93.2	93.5	93.4	92.8	92.0	91.3	90.7
Information and information processing[1,2]	93.8	92.7	92.4	92.7	93.4	92.4	92.4	92.0	93.0	92.3	92.2	91.6	90.7	90.0	89.6
Telephone services[1,2]	99.4	99.9	99.3	99.7	100.8	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.7	100.7	99.9	98.9	98.3	97.7
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	22.1	19.0	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.5	18.3	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.0	16.8
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	29.1	21.8	22.3	22.1	21.7	20.8	20.4	19.7	19.3	19.1	18.6	18.6	18.5	17.8	16.9
Other goods and services	289.5	302.0	303.5	303.5	306.0	307.8	304.9	305.0	305.1	305.6	306.4	305.6	306.4	306.0	306.0
Tobacco and smoking products	426.1	463.2	468.7	468.8	480.7	488.4	473.1	472.8	474.3	474.3	474.8	469.1	469.8	464.8	464.8
Personal care[1]	170.3	174.1	174.4	174.4	174.3	174.4	174.8	174.9	174.7	175.2	175.7	176.1	176.7	176.9	177.2
Personal care products[1]	155.7	155.5	156.2	155.3	155.1	155.2	155.5	155.0	154.2	154.8	154.0	153.8	154.6	154.2	154.4
Personal care services[1]	184.9	189.1	189.0	189.4	189.8	190.0	190.1	190.6	190.7	189.1	191.6	192.4	193.2	193.6	193.5
Miscellaneous personal services	262.8	274.0	274.1	274.7	275.2	274.9	275.9	276.6	276.7	277.9	279.9	281.1	281.6	282.4	283.9
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	151.4	150.4	150.5	150.1	150.4	151.0	151.4	151.3	150.3	150.7	152.8	154.0	153.0	151.6	151.1
Food and beverages	173.0	176.1	175.7	275.7	175.9	176.2	176.3	176.6	177.1	177.4	178.3	178.5	178.3	178.7	179.5
Commodities less food and beverages	138.7	135.5	135.9	135.2	135.6	136.4	136.9	136.5	135.0	135.5	138.0	139.6	138..2	136.0	135.0
Nondurables less food and beverages	149.0	147.0	147.8	146.5	147.7	149.4	159.6	150.2	147.3	148.3	153.8	157.3	154.8	151.1	149.6
Apparel	126.1	123.1	122.0	118.0	119.6	123.5	125.5	124.6	120.9	117.3	119.4	122.5	122.8	121.5	118.7
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	166.3	165.3	167.3	167.6	168.5	169.1	169.7	169.6	167.2	171.0	178.7	182.6	178.3	173.0	172.3
Durables	125.3	121.8	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.1	121.0	120.6	120.4	120.1	119.9	119.8	119.4	118.8	118.3
Services	199.6	205.9	205.8	206.6	207.3	207.6	207.8	208.1	208.3	209.4	210.2	211.2	211.3	212.0	212.9
Rent of shelter[3]	187.3	194.5	194.3	194.8	195.5	195.5	196.1	196.2	196.3	197.3	197.9	198.3	198.3	198.8	198.9
Transporatation services	199.1	207.7	207.3	208.0	208.6	208.8	210.0	211.4	211.7	212.2	213.2	213.9	215.0	216.1	216.7
Other services	233.7	241.6	240.4	241.6	243.4	244.1	244.6	244.8	245.1	246.2	247.1	247.0	246.8	246.8	247.2
Special indexes:															
All items less food	173.6	175.8	175.9	176.1	176.7	177.1	177.5	177.5	177.0	177.7	179.3	180.6	180.0	179.5	179.5
All items less shelter	167.6	168.3	168.4	168.4	168.9	169.5	169.7	169.7	169.1	169.7	171.5	172.9	172.2	171.4	171.7
All items less medical care	169.1	171.1	171.2	171.3	171.8	172.2	172.5	172.5	172.1	172.7	174.2	175.4	174.8	174.4	174.5
Commodities less food	140.2	137.3	137.6	136.9	137.4	138.1	138.6	138.3	136.8	137.1	139.7	141.4	140.0	137.9	136.9
Nondurables less food	150.8	149.2	150.0	148.7	149.8	151.5	152.6	152.3	149.6	150.5	155.8	159.2	156.8	153.2	151.8
Nondurables less food and apparel	166.7	166.1	168.0	168.3	169.2	169.6	179.3	170.2	168.0	171.6	178.7	182.3	178.4	173.5	172.8
Nondurables	161.4	161.4	162.2	161.6	162.2	163.2	163.9	163.9	162.6	163.2	166.5	168.5	167.1	165.3	164.9
Services less rent of shelter[3]	188.5	193.1	193.2	194.1	194.9	195.3	195.2	195.6	195.9	196.9	197.9	199.5	199.7	200.4	202.2
Services less medical care services	193.1	198.9	198.9	199.6	200.4	200.6	200.7	200.9	201.1	202.1	202.9	204.0	204.0	204.7	205.2
Energy	128.7	120.9	124.1	124.7	125.0	125.3	125.2	124.8	122.6	126.9	135.1	142.2	137.7	133.2	135.6
All items less energy	179.8	183.6	183.2	183.3	183.8	184.3	184.7	184.8	184.6	184.8	185.5	185.9	185.8	185.9	185.9
All items less food and energy	181.7	185.6	185.3	185.4	186.0	186.5	186.9	187.0	186.7	186.9	187.5	188.0	188.0	188.0	187.7
Commodities less food and energy	146.1	144.4	144.2	143.2	143.7	144.4	144.5	144.1	143.1	142.2	142.6	143.1	143.0	142.2	141.3
Energy commodities	125.3	17.3	120.5	121.2	121.8	122.2	125.1	125.2	120.7	127.6	142.1	150.0	141.7	132.3	131.0
Services less energy	206.0	213.9	213.3	214.3	215.1	215.4	216.1	216.5	216.7	217.7	218.5	218.8	219.0	219.6	219.8

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

[3] Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

[4] Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

Dash indicates data not available.

NOTE: Index applied to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

33. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and available local area data: all items

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers 2003						Urban Wage Earners 2003					
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
U.S. city average	M	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.7	177.7	179.2	180.3	179.8	179.4	179.6
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	190.5	191.7	193.0	192.6	192.7	192.8	187.2	188.6	189.8	189.4	189.2	189.2
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	192.2	193.5	194.6	194.4	194.6	194.9	187.7	189.1	190.0	189.8	189.8	190.0
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	113.1	113.8	115.0	114.4	114.2	113.9	113.2	114.0	115.2	114.5	114.2	113.9
Midwest urban[4]	M	176.2	177.8	178.6	177.8	177.7	178.4	171.8	173.3	174.1	173.1	172.9	173.7
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	178.2	180.0	180.7	179.7	179.7	180.7	172.9	174.6	175.4	174.3	174.2	175.1
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	112.0	112.8	113.6	113.2	113.0	113.2	111.7	112.5	113.1	112.6	112.4	112.7
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	170.7	172.5	173.0	171.7	171.7	172.6	168.4	170.1	170.6	169.3	169.3	170.1
South urban	M	175.1	176.4	177.5	177.4	176.8	177.2	172.5	173.9	175.0	174.7	174.0	174.3
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	176.7	178.3	179.1	178.9	178.6	179.0	174.0	175.7	176.5	176.3	175.7	176.2
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	111.7	112.5	113.3	113.3	112.8	113.1	110.9	111.7	112.5	112.3	111.8	112.0
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	173.2	174.8	175.4	175.5	174.7	174.9	173.2	174.8	175.7	175.4	174.6	174.8
West urban	M	186.6	188.1	189.3	188.8	188.5	188.1	181.5	183.2	184.7	184.2	183.8	183.3
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	189.2	190.9	192.1	191.7	191.2	190.9	182.5	184.4	185.9	185.4	185.0	184.5
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	113.8	114.5	115.4	114.9	114.7	114.4	113.2	114.0	115.1	114.7	114.4	114.1
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	166.1	167.5	168.4	168.0	167.9	168.2	164.3	165.8	166.8	166.3	166.1	166.3
B/C[3]	M	112.3	113.1	114.0	113.7	113.4	113.4	111.8	112.6	113.5	113.1	112.7	112.8
D	M	174.6	176.0	176.9	176.3	176.1	176.4	173.2	174.7	175.6	174.9	174.5	174.9
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	182.7	184.1	184.8	183.4	183.4	184.1	176.4	178.1	179.0	177.4	177.3	178.0
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	185.2	186.5	188.2	187.6	186.4	186.3	177.8	179.6	181.6	180.9	179.9	179.6
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	194.7	196.2	197.1	196.7	196.8	196.9	189.7	191.3	192.1	191.8	191.7	191.9
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	199.8	–	202.8	–	202.3	–	199.3	–	202.3	–	201.8	–
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	173.5	–	175.4	–	175.1	–	165.3	–	167.1	–	166.3	–
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	174.0	–	176.8	–	176.9	–	173.3	–	176.5	–	176.4	–
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	114.6	–	115.9	–	115.7	–	114.1	–	115.5	–	115.1	–
Atlanta, GA	2	–	180.7	–	182.1	–	181.5	–	178.1	–	179.2	–	179.7
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	–	182.4	–	182.2	–	182.8	–	176.8	–	176.4	–	176.7
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	–	164	–	162.5	–	162.5	–	161.7	–	160.9	–	160.7
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	–	180.3	–	180.6	–	179.4	–	178	–	178.4	–	176.8
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	–	186.6	–	187.2	–	189.7	–	185.9	–	186.3	–	187.8
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	–	197.7	–	197.3	–	196.3	–	193.7	–	193.6	–	192.2
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	–	191.3	–	192.3	–	191.7	–	186.2	–	187	–	185.7

[1] Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:

M—Every month.

1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.

2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

[3] Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

[4] The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.

[5] Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

[6] In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed Report*: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnatti, OH–KY–IN; Kansas City, MO–KS; Milwaukee–Racine, WI; Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN–WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Port-land–Salem, OR–WA; St Louis, MO–IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL.

[7] Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

NOTE: Local area CPI indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses. Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

Dash indicates data not available.

34. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, U.S. city average, all items and major groups

[1982–84 = 100]

Series	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:										
All items:										
Index	144.5	148.2	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9
Percent change	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6
Food and beverages:										
Index	141.6	144.9	148.9	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8
Percent change	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8
Housing:										
Index	141.2	144.8	148.5	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3
Percent change	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2
Apparel:										
Index	133.7	133.4	132.0	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0
Percent change	1.4	–.2	–1.0	–.2	.9	.1	–1.3	–1.3	–1.8	–2.6
Transportation:										
Index	130.4	134.3	139.1	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9
Percent change	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.8	0.9	–1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	–.9
Medical care:										
Index	201.4	211.0	220.5	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6
Percent change	5.9	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7
Other goods and services:										
Index	192.9	198.5	206.9	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2
Percent change	5.2	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:										
All items:										
Index	142.1	145.6	149.8	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9
Percent change	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4

35. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2002							2003					
	2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]
Finished goods	140.7	138.8	139.0	138.8	138.8	139.1	140.7	139.7	139.0	140.8	142.3	144.2	142.1	142.1	143.1
Finished consumer goods	141.5	139.4	139.6	139.6	139.6	140.0	141.6	140.4	139.6	141.9	144.0	146.3	143.8	143.6	145.1
Finished consumer foods	141.3	140.0	139.4	139.8	139.3	138.7	139.2	139.2	139.5	142.0	142.3	142.8	144.0	144.5	145.3
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	141.4	138.8	139.3	139.1	139.3	140.2	142.2	140.5	139.3	141.6	144.4	147.4	143.5	142.9	144.7
Nondurable goods less food	142.8	139.8	140.6	141.0	141.5	142.8	143.8	142.0	140.6	143.8	147.9	151.7	146.9	146.1	149.0
Durable goods	133.9	133.0	132.8	131.5	131.0	131.1	134.8	133.6	132.8	133.2	133.1	134.4	132.5	132.6	131.8
Capital equipment	139.7	139.1	139.0	138.4	138.2	138.3	139.9	139.5	139.1	139.3	139.2	139.9	139.1	139.4	139.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	128.7	127.8	127.7	128.1	128.4	129.3	129.7	129.7	129.4	131.1	133.5	136.2	133.0	132.5	133.4
Materials and components for manufacturing	127.4	126.1	125.9	126.3	126.5	126.9	127.4	127.6	127.2	127.9	129.5	130.1	129.4	129.2	129.6
Materials for food manufacturing	124.3	123.2	122.1	122.7	123.1	123.9	124.3	125.0	126.9	128.9	129.6	129.0	129.6	130.8	134.4
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	131.8	129.2	128.8	129.7	130.3	131.5	132.9	132.8	131.4	133.4	138.1	140.1	137.6	136.6	137.0
Materials for durable manufacturing	125.2	124.7	124.7	125.3	125.3	125.9	125.9	126.3	126.2	126.1	126.8	126.9	126.7	126.9	127.3
Components for manufacturing	126.3	126.1	126.1	126.0	125.9	125.9	125.8	126.0	125.9	125.8	125.8	126.0	126.0	126.1	125.9
Materials and components for construction	150.6	151.3	151.5	151.7	152.1	152.1	151.7	151.2	151.1	151.4	152.1	152.3	152.9	153.0	153.2
Processed fuels and lubricants	104.5	96.3	96.4	97.3	97.6	100.6	101.6	101.2	100.9	106.9	113.6	124.8	110.8	108.1	111.5
Containers	153.1	152.1	151.3	151.4	151.5	152.5	153.3	153.4	153.2	153.4	153.7	153.8	154.0	154.2	153.9
Supplies	138.6	138.9	138.7	139.1	139.3	139.6	139.5	139.6	139.6	140.1	140.7	141.2	141.3	141.5	141.4
Crude materials for further processing	121.3	108.1	105.7	106.8	108.7	110.9	112.6	116.1	118.1	127.3	134.0	152.2	128.0	130.9	136.8
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	106.2	99.5	96.8	98.0	99.7	100.7	99.9	99.4	100.5	105.6	106.3	105.7	107.0	110.7	110.0
Crude nonfood materials	127.3	111.4	109.2	110.2	112.1	115.4	119.0	125.3	128.2	140.4	151.7	184.4	140.6	142.7	153.7
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	140.4	138.3	138.6	138.3	138.4	139.0	140.8	139.6	138.7	140.3	142.1	144.3	141.5	141.2	142.2
Finished energy goods	96.8	88.8	89.8	90.5	91.3	93.0	94.5	91.3	90.7	95.3	101.7	107.4	100.0	98.9	103.5
Finished goods less energy	147.5	147.3	147.3	146.7	146.5	146.4	147.9	147.6	147.0	147.9	147.9	148.6	148.2	148.4	148.3
Finished consumer goods less energy	150.8	150.8	150.7	150.3	150.0	149.9	151.3	151.0	150.2	151.5	151.6	152.3	152.1	152.3	152.3
Finished goods less food and energy	150.0	150.2	150.2	149.5	149.3	149.5	151.3	150.9	149.9	150.3	151.0	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.7
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	156.9	157.6	157.8	157.1	156.8	157.1	159.1	158.6	157.2	157.7	157.6	158.4	157.4	157.3	157.0
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	175.1	177.5	178.0	177.9	177.9	178.3	178.5	178.9	176.7	177.4	177.3	177.7	177.5	177.3	177.4
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	130.5	128.5	128.4	128.8	129.0	130.0	130.4	130.3	130.0	131.7	134.2	137.0	133.7	133.1	133.9
Intermediate foods and feeds	115.9	115.5	114.2	115.8	116.8	118.0	117.4	117.5	118.8	120.4	121.2	121.0	121.2	122.7	125.1
Intermediate energy goods	104.1	95.9	96.2	96.7	97.0	100.4	101.6	101.0	100.0	105.8	113.2	124.2	110.1	107.1	110.5
Intermediate goods less energy	135.1	134.5	134.4	134.8	135.0	135.3	135.4	135.5	135.5	136.1	137.1	137.6	137.3	137.4	137.6
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	136.4	135.8	135.7	136.0	136.2	136.5	136.6	136.7	136.6	137.1	138.1	138.7	138.4	138.4	138.5
Crude energy materials	122.8	102.0	97.8	98.1	101.2	105.9	111.3	120.0	124.0	140.1	153.9	200.2	138.8	142.6	157.9
Crude materials less energy	112.2	108.7	107.4	108.9	110.0	110.6	109.9	109.8	110.5	115.1	116.9	116.5	117.0	119.2	118.9
Crude nonfood materials less energy	130.6	135.7	138.6	141.0	140.3	140.0	139.3	139.8	139.9	143.0	148.3	148.1	146.7	144.8	145.4

36. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups

[December 1984 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

SIC	Industry	Annual average		2002							2003					
		2001	2002	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[P]	June[P]
–	**Total mining industries**	114.3	96.6	93.5	93.5	95.9	100.1	104.5	110.5	113.8	126.0	137.4	169.1	124.5	127.3	138.3
10	Metal mining	70.8	93.6	76.9	74.7	73.2	73.6	72.8	74.2	74.5	78.0.	78.5	76.8	73.9	74.7	79.1
12	Coal mining (12/85 = 100)	91.3	93.9	93.7	93.9	93.4	92.8	93.4	93.6	93.1	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.8	93.8	94.1
13	Oil and gas extraction (12/85 = 100)	127.5	107.0	101.7	102.0	106.0	112.8	119.5	128.8	133.9	152.5	170.2	220.0	150.2	154.7	171.3
14	Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	141.0	143.5	143.7	143.7	143.5	143.5	143.7	143.8	144.2	144.9	145.4	145.9	146.3	146.4	146.7
–	**Total manufacturing industries**	134.6	133.7	133.6	133.6	133.7	135.0	135.6	134.6	134.0	135.7	137.6	138.7	136.3	135.8	136.2
20	Food and kindred products	132.8	132.0	131.3	131.5	131.3	136.1	131.6	131.6	132.6	133.9	134.5	134.8	135.1	135.7	137.3
21	Tobacco manufactures	386.1	401.9	408.2	408.6	408.5	408.5	408.6	409.2	380.3	379.7	379.8	380.9	375.5	376.4	376.1
22	Textile mill products	116.9	115.8	115.8	115.7	115.5	115.6	115.6	115.8	116.1	115.3	115.2	115.1	115.2	114.8	115.5
23	Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	125.8	125.1	125.2	125.3	125.3	125.1	125.1	125.1	124.8	124.7	124.7	124.9	124.9	124.8	124.9
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	156.2	155.3	155.3	155.5	155.9	155.3	154.6	154.1	154.2	154.4	155.7	155.3	156.0	156.5	157.3
25	Furniture and fixtures	145.1	146.3	146.1	146.6	146.6	147.0	147.2	147.0	146.8	147.0	147.1	147.2	147.3	147.5	147.5
26	Paper and allied products	146.2	143.7	142.8	142.9	143.5	144.1	144.6	145.1	144.9	144.8	144.9	144.9	145.1	145.2	145.0
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	188.7	193.0	192.9	193.1	193.2	193.4	193.6	194.0	194.1	196.4	196.7	196.7	197.0	197.3	197.2
28	Chemicals and allied products	158.4	157.3	157.0	158.5	158.6	158.7	159.5	159.7	159.3	160.9	162.3	165.2	166.7	165.5	165.2
29	Petroleum refining and related products	105.3	98.8	98.9	101.1	103.2	109.6	117.5	106.7	102.4	116.5	138.0	145.9	118.7	110.9	115.4
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	125.9	125.5	125.8	125.5	125.9	126.3	126.3	125.8	125.8	126.3	127.2	128.1	129.1	129.4	129.0
31	Leather and leather products	141.3	141.1	140.9	141.4	142.0	141.9	141.8	142.1	142.5	142.4	142.4	142.4	142.7	142.8	141.8
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	136.0	137.1	137.2	137.0	137.4	137.6	137.4	137.3	137.3	137.6	137.8	137.7	138.1	138.1	137.7
33	Primary metal industries	116.1	116.2	116.3	116.9	117.1	117.9	118.0	118.3	118.1	117.9	118.0	118.0	117.8	118.0	118.3
34	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment	131.0	131.7	131.6	131.9	132.0	132.1	132.1	132.0	132.2	132.4	132.5	132.7	132.7	132.6	132.7
35	Machinery, except electrical	118.0	117.2	117.4	117.2	116.8	116.8	116.8	116.6	116.5	116.5	116.2	116.0	116.1	116.2	116.2
36	Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	107.0	105.7	105.8	105.5	105.5	105.4	105.1	105.0	104.3	104.2	103.8	104.0	104.0	104.3	103.6
37	Transportation	137.9	137.3	137.0	135.5	135.0	135.1	139.4	138.3	137.6	138.1	138.3	139.8	137.5	137.5	136.7
38	Measuring and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	127.3	128.5	128.3	128.3	128.4	128.7	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.4	129.8	129.7	129.9	129..9	130.0
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (12/85 = 100)	132.4	133.3	133.3	133.4	133.4	133.5	133.6	133.5	133.8	133.7	134.0	133.8	133.9	133.9	133.9
	Service industries:															
42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing (06/93 = 100)	123.1	124.5	124.3	124.3	125.0	125.1	125.5	125.9	125.9	126.5	126.8	127.3	127.4	127.3	127.3
43	U.S. Postal Service (06/89 = 100)	143.4	150.2	145.4	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0
44	Water transportation (12/92 = 100)	129.8	134.6	134.0	135.4	135.3	139.0	141.0	141.3	142.2	142.9	140.7	140.9	139.9	147.9	147.8
45	Transportation by air (12/92 = 100)	157.2	157.8	156.8	157.9	158.0	158.6	160.1	159.4	159.8	161.4	160.2	161.8	162.2	161.4	162.4
46	Pipelines, except natural gas (12/92 = 100)	110.3	111.9	111.5	112.3	112.5	112.5	112.7	112.3	111.8	110.6	110.6	111.0	110.6	111.8	111.9

37. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Index	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Finished goods										
Total	124.7	125.5	127.9	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.8
Foods	125.7	126.8	129.0	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.0
Energy	78.0	77.0	78.1	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8
Other	135.8	137.1	140.0	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components										
Total	116.2	118.5	124.9	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8
Foods	115.6	118.5	119.5	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.3
Energy	84.6	83.0	84.1	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9
Other	123.8	127.1	135.2	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8
Crude materials for further processing										
Total	102.4	101.8	102.7	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.3	108.1
Foods	108.4	106.5	105.8	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.2	99.5
Energy	76.7	72.1	69.4	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.8	101.8
Other	94.1	97.0	105.8	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.8	100.8

38. U.S. export price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2002							2003					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
0	**Food and live animals**	99.8	101.1	103.4	107.7	106.4	106.7	105.8	105.6	106.1	105.9	105.5	108.0	107.5
01	Meat and meat preparations	90.0	87.8	88.7	89.8	89.1	87.8	90.3	90.4	95.4	96.4	97.9	101.5	102.9
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	106.5	112.7	119.9	133.4	130.5	131.7	126.3	123.0	123.2	122.2	120.0	124.2	118.5
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	99.0	98.0	98.2	98.9	97.8	98.9	98.3	100.6	97.4	95.1	96.0	96.9	99.6
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	95.3	99.8	97.9	97.3	96.8	98.3	98.5	99.8	101.0	102.3	103.6	104.5	103.9
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	102.9	117.0	113.5	114.1	107.2	116.9	116.2	119.4	116.6	116.6	118.9	127.4	122.7
24	Cork and wood	87.1	88.1	88.8	90.0	90.7	90.7	90.3	90.9	91.1	91.2	91.3	91.0	90.4
25	Pulp and waste paper	89.3	96.5	89.6	86.5	88.5	87.8	85.2	82.6	86.4	88.9	90.4	89.9	90.1
26	Textile fibers and their waste	88.6	94.6	93.1	94.2	94.2	96.4	98.3	100.2	101.6	105.0	106.0	104.2	103.2
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	99.8	99.6	97.9	93.9	94.1	91.8	96.3	99.6	104.6	105.8	107.8	105.8	109.0
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	93.9	97.1	97.3	102.8	109.3	104.5	99.5	112.0	124.1	130.1	107.5	102.5	107.8
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	110.9	114.3	114.3	114.0	114.0	114.0	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.9	111.9	112.2	112.1
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	87.9	91.6	92.0	98.0	105.8	99.6	92.2	108.1	122.9	130.2	102.8	96.4	102.7
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	95.4	96.1	96.4	96.8	97.1	96.8	96.6	97.9	99.2	100.6	101.4	100.9	100.8
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	100.4	100.8	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.2	101.2	102.1	104.1	104.1	103.9	103.9	104.8
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	97.3	97.1	97.5	97.4	97.3	97.2	97.3	95.4	96.0	96.2	95.3	95.2	95.3
57	Plastics in primary forms	92.5	93.1	93.1	92.9	97.3	93.5	92.9	95.1	97.1	99.5	100.5	97.6	96.6
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	96.0	96.4	96.5	96.9	97.6	97.7	95.9	97.1	97.5	97.2	98.4	98.5	98.8
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	97.5	97.3	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.5	98.8	100.6	100.6	100.7	101.5	100.9	101.6
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	98.0	98.7	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.4	99.4	99.8	99.7	100.0
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	102.7	103.8	105.1	205.9	105.7	105.4	105.6	107.1	108.8	108.4	108.6	108.5	110.1
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	94.8	95.7	96.2	96.3	96.8	96.6	96.8	97.3	97.2	96.7	96.9	97.3	98.3
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	101.4	101.3	101.3	100.5	100.4	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.4
68	Nonferrous metals	85.3	85.2	84.9	84.4	83.4	83.2	83.5	82.2	83.3	84.3	82.0	79.4	80.3
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	98.9	98.7	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.5	97.9
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.6	104.7	105.2	105.1	106.5	106.8	106.9	107.1	107.1	107.2
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	101.8	102.1	102.0	101.8	101.8	101.7	101.7	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.5	102.4	102.6
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	102.3	102.1	102.3	102.3	102.2	102.3	101.6	102.0	102.3	102.1	102.2	102.2	102.4
75	Computer equipment and office machines	90.4	90.4	90.3	89.3	89.1	88.6	88.6	88.8	89.1	88.6	88.8	88.9	88.3
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	97.7	96.2	96.3	96.4	96.3	96.3	96.2	95.4	95.4	95.0	94.2	94.1	93.8
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	93.9	93.3	93.5	93.6	93.3	93.4	92.9	92.3	92.1	92.2	92.1	92.0	89.9
78	Road vehicles	100.3	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.9	101.0	101.2	101.1	100.9	101.1	101.0	101.1
87	**Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus**	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.4	101.6	101.5	101.7	101.9	101.9	101.5	101.6	101.9	101.2

39. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

Rev. 3	Industry	2002							2003					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
0	**Food and live animals**	94.5	96.3	96.6	98.8	97.6	97.6	98.8	100.4	100.0	101.2	101.6	99.8	99.4
01	Meat and meat preparations	104.0	105.9	105.4	103.4	102.0	101.2	106.8	101.7	107.4	108.5	108.8	110.3	102.9
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates	79.8	81.9	83.0	84.9	81.4	82.0	82.5	81.1	82.0	81.4	84.3	83.4	81.3
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	102.2	105.0	105.0	106.7	107.5	106.2	105.6	111.5	104.7	110.7	108.5	103.9	108.9
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	84.6	84.2	84.5	93.5	94.3	98.6	99.9	104.0	106.7	100.2	100.5	99.1	94.8
1	**Beverages and tobacco**	103.0	102.7	102.5	102.6	102.4	102.5	102.7	103.0	103.3	104.0	104.5	104.6	103.9
11	Beverages	102.8	102.4	102.2	102.2	102.1	102.2	102.4	102.3	102.7	103.0	103.6	103.8	103.7
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	96.4	96.8	96.8	96.4	95.7	94.9	94.5	95.2	97.4	98.5	98.4	98.8	99.5
24	Cork and wood	103.1	103.4	101.8	98.3	96.3	96.0	94.0	94.7	96.8	95.0	93.4	94.0	94.4
25	Pulp and waste paper	77.1	80.2	82.3	82.3	82.3	80.5	78.9	77.9	80.3	86.5	92.6	95.3	95.3
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	95.9	96.4	95.2	93.3	93.8	93.9	94.7	95.5	99.1	99.9	99.5	99.3	99.7
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	92.8	91.0	97.5	104.0	101.6	99.9	101.4	103.6	102.3	102.6	102.3	103.5	104.9
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	86.0	66.1	91.1	96.3	97.0	90.4	94.9	109.6	121.2	126.0	101.6	96.0	101.5
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	85.9	88.9	92.9	97.8	97.7	89.8	94.2	108.1	119.8	118.1	98.6	92.6	97.3
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	83.6	77.7	72.7	81.1	87.3	92.1	97.0	117.8	129.3	185.9	120.5	119.0	130.1
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	97.0	98.6	98.9	98.7	98.3	98.0	98.2	99.1	99.8	101.1	100.4	99.0	100.1
52	Inorganic chemicals	98.6	100.0	100.2	100.1	101.5	102.5	102.5	104.2	106.5	110.8	107.5	105.8	106.4
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials	96.2	96.4	96.8	96.6	95.8	95.9	96.7	96.5	97.5	97.6	97.8	98.0	98.0
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	98.0	98.7	100.0	99.6	99.5	99.3	99.2	101.8	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.2	102.5
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	99.9	100.4	101.2	98.4	98.4	98.8	99.2	97.2	97.9	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.4
57	Plastics in primary forms	91.8	96.6	96.4	97.9	96.4	96.0	94.8	97.3	97.9	99.3	99.5	101.7	106.1
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	100.3	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.6	100.2	100.1	100.4	100.6	100.8	100.8
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	93.6	93.5	93.5	92.4	91.0	90.8	91.6	92.1	93.1	97.6	96.7	93.2	92.3
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	92.8	93.0	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.7	93.2	94.2	94.1	94.1	93.7	94.5
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	98.2	98.2	98.2	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.1	99.1	99.0	99.2	99.1	99.2
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	91.7	91.7	92.7	93.7	93.3	93.3	93.0	92.6	92.6	93.0	93.6	93.2	93.4
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	97.0	97.2	97.5	97.5	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.9
68	Nonferrous metals	79.7	79.2	77.7	76.4	76.0	76.6	77.3	76.1	79.2	80.0	78.5	75.8	78.1
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	98.3	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.3	97.5	98.0	97.9	97.5	97.6	98.3
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	97.1	96.9	96.9	96.7	96.4	96.2	96.1	96.0	95.9	95.8	95.8	95.7	95.7
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	99.0	98.7	99.2	98.3	98.5	98.7	99.2	99.4	100.3	100.7	100.6	100.6	101.4
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	97.8	98.1	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.6	99.4	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.7
75	Computer equipment and office machines	87.8	87.2	86.9	86.4	84.9	84.6	84.2	83.9	83.3	82.7	82.8	82.1	81.7
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	94.4	94.0	93.1	92.8	92.3	91.1	92.0	91.7	90.4	90.0	89.5	89.4	89.2
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	97.1	96.6	96.7	96.5	96.0	95.9	95.6	95.4	95.7	95.3	95.5	95.2	95.4
78	Road vehicles	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.8	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.7
85	Footwear	99.2	99.3	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.7	100.0
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.	97.8	98.4	98.8	98.4	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.8	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.3	100.0

40. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2002							2003					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
ALL COMMODITIES	98.0	98.3	98.5	98.8	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.9	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.6
Foods, feeds, and beverages	101.5	104.0	106.1	109.8	107.6	109.6	108.7	108.7	108.3	108.2	108.5	111.8	111.3
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	101.7	104.5	106.7	110.7	108.2	110.4	109.5	109.4	108.8	108.1	108.6	112.1	111.2
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	100.7	100.0	100.7	101.3	102.1	102.0	102.3	102.8	104.6	110.0	108.0	110.2	113.1
Industrial supplies and materials	94.6	95.6	95.5	95.9	96.4	96.1	96.0	97.3	99.2	100.6	100.1	99.4	100.1
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	95.8	97.9	97.7	98.4	98.4	100.1	101.9	103.3	103.8	104.8	104.6	103.5	104.4
Fuels and lubricants	86.7	88.3	88.0	92.9	94.0	91.6	91.3	96.2	103.8	108.0	96.3	94.5	97.1
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	95.7	96.7	96.5	96.4	96.8	96.5	96.4	97.3	98.8	99.9	100.7	100.2	100.7
Selected building materials	94.2	95.0	95.4	96.2	96.6	96.6	96.2	96.1	96.5	96.4	96.6	96.5	96.3
Capital goods	98.7	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.2	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.3	97.7
Electric and electrical generating equipment	102.0	101.8	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.5	101.6
Nonelectrical machinery	96.5	96.2	96.2	96.0	95.8	95.7	95.4	95.4	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.5	94.7
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	100.9	100.9	101.1	101.1	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.6
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.6
Nondurables, manufactured	98.5	98.5	98.7	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.7	98.2	98.9	98.7	98.5	98.5	98.8
Durables, manufactured	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.1
Agricultural commodities	100.7	103.4	105.2	108.6	106.6	108.7	108.2	108.3	107.9	107.5	107.9	110.6	110.0
Nonagricultural commodities	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.0	98.1	98.0	97.8	98.2	98.8	99.1	99.0	98.8	98.7

41. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category								2003					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
ALL COMMODITIES	94.1	94.5	94.8	95.5	95.5	94.6	95.2	96.9	98.5	99.1	96.0	95.3	96.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages	96.2	96.9	96.9	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.2	101.3	101.2	102.6	102.5	101.3	100.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	101.3	102.4	102.0	105.4	106.1	105.8	106.0	107.9	107.8	109.6	108.9	107.5	107.1
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	85.1	85.0	86.0	87.3	86.6	87.1	87.5	86.8	87.4	86.9	88.4	87.7	86.6
Industrial supplies and materials	89.8	91.3	92.6	95.2	95.4	92.3	94.6	101.3	107.4	109.7	97.6	95.3	98.1
Fuels and lubricants	85.8	88.1	90.7	96.2	96.7	89.8	94.7	109.1	120.9	125.2	99.3	94.9	100.1
Petroleum and petroleum products	85.3	88.5	91.8	97.1	97.0	89.0	94.0	107.7	119.9	118.6	96.3	91.5	96.1
Paper and paper base stocks	87.1	88.0	89.3	90.5	90.1	89.7	89.1	88.6	89.2	91.0	93.5	94.1	93.6
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	97.1	98.1	99.1	99.4	99.7	99.7	100.1	101.5	102.4	104.2	103.5	102.5	103.0
Selected building materials	99.1	99.9	99.2	97.6	96.9	96.4	95.0	95.6	96.9	96.3	95.4	96.2	96.7
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	88.5	89.4	88.6	89.7	89.9	90.5	91.5	90.5	93.3	92.8	91.7	89.9	92.7
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	96.7	97.1	97.0	96.9	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.9	97.4	97.9	97.1	97.3	98.2
Capital goods	95.1	94.8	94.9	94.7	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.9	93.8	93.7	93.8	93.6	93.8
Electric and electrical generating equipment	95.1	95.3	95.9	95.7	95.2	94.8	94.9	95.3	95.5	95.5	95.6	96.1	96.6
Nonelectrical machinery	94.4	93.8	93.9	93.7	92.9	92.9	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.5	92.5	92.2	92.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	100.1	100.2	100.2	100.3	100.7	100.4	100.5	100.3	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.7
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.1	97.9	98.0	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	98.1
Nondurables, manufactured	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.3	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.9
Durables, manufactured	97.2	97.3	97.0	96.8	96.8	96.7	96.5	96.4	96.4	96.2	96.1	96.2	96.5
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	95.6	95.3	95.6	95.4	95.4	95.2	95.4	95.5	95.5	95.7	95.6	95.6	96.2

42. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services

[2000 = 100]

Category	2001			2002				2003	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Air freight (inbound)	95.1	94.9	95.2	93.9	98.3	100.3	105.9	108.8	109.5
Air freight (outbound)	98.0	97.6	97.9	95.9	98.4	97.3	95.4	97.2	95.4
Air passenger fares (U.S. carriers)	106.4	107.6	103.5	103.3	110.7	114.3	107.9	112.0	119.3
Air passenger fares (foreign carriers)	103.8	110.2	100.8	99.4	110.9	118.5	107.2	111.7	123.2
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	100.8	98.1	93.6	91.7	90.3	93.5	93.3	94.0	116.2

43. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

[1992 = 100]

Item	2000			2001				2002				2003	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.4	117.8	118.8	121.3	123.9	124.1	125.9	126.4	127.2	129.5
Compensation per hour	131.9	134.6	135.9	137.4	138.2	139.1	139.8	141.0	142.4	143.1	143.7	145.4	146.9
Real compensation per hour	110.1	111.4	111.7	111.9	111.6	112.1	112.8	113.4	113.5	113.5	113.4	113.7	114.7
Unit labor costs	113.1	115.3	115.6	117.1	117.3	117.1	115.2	113.8	114.7	113.6	113.7	114.2	113.5
Unit nonlabor payments	113.8	111.0	111.9	112.0	113.3	115.1	117.0	119.7	118.8	120.9	122.1	122.3	124.3
Implicit price deflator	113.4	113.7	114.3	115.2	115.8	116.4	115.9	116.0	116.2	116.3	116.8	117.2	117.4
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	116.1	116.4	117.0	116.9	117.4	118.3	120.7	123.4	123.7	125.5	126.0	126.7	128.8
Compensation per hour	131.4	134.2	135.3	136.7	137.4	138.2	138.9	140.2	141.5	142.2	142.8	144.2	145.6
Real compensation per hour	109.7	111.0	111.2	111.3	111.0	111.4	112.1	112.8	112.9	112.8	112.7	112.8	113.7
Unit labor costs	113.1	115.3	115.6	117.0	117.1	116.8	115.1	1,113.6	114.4	113.3	113.3	113.8	113.0
Unit nonlabor payments	115.3	112.6	113.3	113.5	114.9	116.8	119.0	121.5	121.2	123.1	124.3	124.5	126.4
Implicit price deflator	113.9	114.3	114.8	115.7	116.3	116.8	116.5	116.4	116.8	116.9	117.3	117.7	117.9
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	118.2	119.4	119.4	118.7	120.0	121.3	124.5	126.0	127.7	128.7	129.9	131.3	133.9
Compensation per hour	127.7	130.3	131.6	131.2	132.6	133.8	134.7	135.9	137.3	138.2	139.2	141.0	142.3
Real compensation per hour	106.6	107.8	108.1	106.8	107.1	107.8	108.7	109.4	109.5	109.7	109.9	110.2	111.1
Total unit costs	107.5	108.6	109.8	110.8	111.3	111.7	109.8	109.5	109.4	109.6	109.3	109.3	107.9
Unit labor costs	108.0	109.1	110.2	110.6	110.4	110.3	108.2	107.9	107.5	107.4	107.1	107.3	106.3
Unit nonlabor costs	106.3	107.1	108.9	111.6	113.5	115.5	114.1	114.0	114.5	115.4	115.2	114.6	112.2
Unit profits	118.8	109.5	98.6	93.1	95.4	97.9	107.6	107.6	107.8	104.6	110.1	112.2	125.3
Unit nonlabor payments	109.5	107.7	106.3	106.9	108.9	111.0	112.4	112.4	112.8	112.6	113.9	114.0	115.5
Implicit price deflator	108.5	108.6	108.9	109.3	109.9	110.5	109.6	109.4	109.3	109.1	109.4	109.6	109.4
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	134.9	135.4	135.9	135.2	135.8	137.8	139.9	142.9	144.8	147.2	147.0	148.5	149.8
Compensation per hour	129.3	132.2	131.5	132.0	133.6	135.0	136.7	138.3	140.5	141.3	142.4	144.6	146.5
Real compensation per hour	107.9	109.4	108.0	107.5	107.9	108.8	110.3	111.3	112.0	112.1	112.4	113.1	114.4
Unit labor costs	95.9	97.7	96.8	97.6	98.4	97.9	97.7	96.8	97.0	96.0	96.9	97.4	97.7

44. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity and related measures, selected years

[1996 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	75.8	90.2	91.3	94.8	95.4	96.6	97.3	100.0	102.0	105.9	107.7	111.0	112.4
Output per unit of capital services	103.3	99.7	96.5	98.0	98.7	100.4	99.8	100.0	100.3	99.3	98.2	96.6	92.8
Multifactor productivity	88.8	95.5	94.5	96.7	97.1	98.2	98.4	100.0	101.2	102.5	103.4	105.0	103.9
Output	59.4	83.6	82.6	85.7	88.5	92.8	95.8	100.0	105.2	110.5	115.7	120.4	120.2
Inputs:													
Labor input	71.9	89.4	88.3	89.3	91.8	95.6	98.0	100.0	103.5	106.1	109.0	110.1	109.5
Capital services	57.6	83.8	85.7	87.5	89.7	92.5	96.0	100.0	104.9	111.3	117.9	124.5	129.6
Combined units of labor and capital input	67.0	87.5	87.4	88.7	91.1	94.6	97.3	100.0	104.0	107.1	111.9	114.7	115.7
Capital per hour of all persons	73.4	90.4	94.6	96.8	96.6	96.2	97.5	100.0	101.9	105.8	109.7	114.8	121.1
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	77.3	90.3	91.4	94.8	95.3	96.5	97.5	100.0	102.0	104.7	107.1	110.3	111.6
Output per unit of capital services	107.6	100.4	97.0	98.2	99.0	100.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	97.6	95.9	92.0
Multifactor productivity	91.0	95.8	94.8	96.7	97.2	98.2	98.6	100.0	101.0	102.2	102.9	104.4	103.3
Output	59.6	83.5	82.5	85.5	88.4	92.6	95.8	100.0	105.1	110.5	115.7	120.2	120.1
Inputs:													
Labor input	70.7	89.2	87.9	89.0	91.8	95.4	97.8	100.0	103.6	106.4	109.5	110.6	110.1
Capital services	55.4	83.2	85.1	87.0	89.4	92.2	95.8	100.0	105.1	111.7	118.5	125.4	130.5
Combined units of labor and capital input	65.9	87.2	87.0	88.4	91.0	94.5	97.2	100.0	104.1	108.1	112.4	115.2	116.3
Capital per hour of all persons	71.8	89.9	94.3	96.5	96.3	96.1	97.6	100.0	101.9	105.8	109.7	115.0	121.3
Manufacturing (1996 = 100)													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	62.1	82.3	84.2	88.6	90.3	93.0	96.6	100.0	104.2	109.3	114.9	119.5	–
Output per unit of capital services	97.4	97.5	93.6	96.0	97.0	99.7	100.6	100.0	101.8	101.9	102.3	101.1	–
Multifactor productivity	81.2	93.1	92.2	93.8	94.8	97.4	99.2	100.0	103.3	105.4	108.1	110.1	–
Output	64.4	83.2	81.6	65.5	88.3	93.0	96.9	100.0	106.0	111.0	115.7	118.6	–
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons	103.7	101.1	96.9	96.5	97.8	99.9	100.4	100.0	101.8	101.5	100.7	99.3	–
Capital services	66.2	85.3	87.2	89.1	91.1	93.2	96.4	100.0	104.1	108.9	113.1	117.3	–
Energy	86.3	93.2	93.4	93.3	96.7	99.9	102.1	100.0	98.5	105.0	101.8	104.6	–
Nonenergy materials	63.6	78.3	79.2	84.6	87.1	90.0	93.0	100.0	102.0	110.0	114.9	115.9	–
Purchased business services	67.3	84.8	84.4	91.7	94.1	96.2	100.5	100.0	104.5	103.1	104.4	105.5	–
Combined units of all factor inputs	79.3	89.4	88.4	91.2	93.1	95.5	97.7	100.0	102.6	105.3	107.0	107.7	–

45. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years

[1992 = 100]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	49.5	67.1	80.3	95.3	101.7	102.3	105.1	107.4	110.2	113.0	116.5	118.8	125.1
Compensation per hour	13.9	23.5	54.1	90.7	104.4	106.5	109.9	113.2	119.4	124.8	133.5	138.6	142.5
Real compensation per hour	60.7	78.6	88.9	96.3	99.7	99.4	99.8	100.7	104.8	107.2	111.0	112.1	113.5
Unit labor costs	28.0	35.1	67.3	95.2	102.6	104.1	104.6	105.4	108.4	110.4	114.6	116.7	113.9
Unit nonlabor payments	25.1	31.7	61.7	94.0	106.4	109.4	113.2	117.0	114.3	113.7	111.8	114.3	120.4
Implicit price deflator	27.0	33.9	65.2	94.8	104.0	106.0	107.7	109.7	110.6	111.6	113.5	115.8	116.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	52.4	68.8	81.7	95.3	101.8	102.7	105.3	107.4	110.2	112.8	116.1	118.3	124.7
Compensation per hour	14.5	23.7	54.3	90.5	104.3	106.5	109.8	113.0	119.1	124.3	133.0	137.8	141.7
Real compensation per hour	63.2	79.0	89.3	96.1	99.6	99.4	99.7	100.5	104.5	106.8	110.6	111.4	112.8
Unit labor costs	27.6	34.4	66.4	93.7	106.9	110.4	113.4	117.9	115.5	115.3	113.3	116.1	122.5
Unit nonlabor payments	24.5	31.3	60.6	93.6	106.9	110.4	113.5	118.0	115.7	115.5	113.5	116.4	122.5
Implicit price deflator	26.5	33.3	64.3	94.5	104.1	106.1	107.6	109.8	110.8	112.1	114.1	116.3	116.9
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	55.4	70.4	81.1	95.5	103.1	104.1	107.5	108.4	111.7	114.7	118.7	121.1	128.1
Compensation per hour	15.6	25.3	56.5	90.9	104.2	106.1	108.9	110.3	115.9	121.0	129.1	133.0	137.7
Real compensation per hour	68.1	84.4	92.9	96.5	99.5	99.0	98.9	98.1	101.6	104.0	107.3	107.6	109.6
Total unit costs	26.8	34.8	68.4	95.9	101.1	102.0	101.2	101.5	103.3	104.9	108.2	110.9	109.4
Unit labor costs		35.9	69.6	95.2	101.0	101.9	101.4	101.8	103.8	105.5	108.8	109.9	107.5
Unit nonlabor costs	23.3	31.9	65.1	98.0	101.3	102.2	100.6	100.9	102.2	103.4	106.7	113.7	114.8
Unit profits	50.2	44.4	68.8	94.3	131.7	139.0	152.2	156.9	141.7	131.5	111.6	98.5	107.5
Unit nonlabor payments	30.2	35.1	66.0	97.1	109.0	111.6	113.8	115.2	112.3	110.6	108.0	109.8	112.9
Implicit price deflator	28.8	35.6	68.4	95.8	103.7	105.1	105.5	106.2	106.6	107.2	108.5	109.8	109.3
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	41.8	54.2	70.1	92.9	105.0	109.0	112.8	117.6	123.3	129.7	134.9	137.1	145.5
Compensation per hour	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.8	105.6	107.9	109.4	111.5	117.4	122.1	131.1	134.3	140.6
Real compensation per hour	65.0	79.2	91.4	96.4	101.0	100.6	99.4	99.1	103.0	104.9	109.0	108.6	112.0
Unit labor costs	35.6	43.8	79.3	97.8	100.7	99.0	96.9	94.8	95.2	94.1	97.2	97.9	96.7
Unit nonlabor payments	26.8	29.3	80.2	99.8	102.8	106.9	109.9	110.0	103.7	104.9	107.0	–	–
Implicit price deflator	30.2	35.0	79.9	99.0	102.0	103.9	104.8	104.1	100.4	100.7	103.2	–	–

Dash indicates data not available.

46. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987=100]

Industry	SIC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Mining												
Copper ores	102	102.7	100.5	115.2	118.1	126.0	117.2	116.5	118.9	118.3	110.0	122.6
Gold and silver ores	104	122.3	127.4	141.6	159.8	160.8	144.2	138.3	158.5	187.6	197.5	239.9
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	118.7	122.4	133.0	141.2	148.1	155.9	168.0	176.6	188.0	194.9	207.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas	131	97.0	97.9	102.1	105.9	112.4	119.4	123.9	125.2	127.5	134.5	142.5
Crushed and broken stone	142	102.2	99.8	105.0	103.6	108.7	105.4	107.2	112.6	110.2	105.0	101.9
Manufacturing												
Meat products	201	97.1	99.6	104.6	104.3	101.2	102.3	97.4	102.5	102.3	101.8	102.9
Dairy products	202	107.3	108.3	111.4	109.6	111.8	116.4	116.0	119.3	119.3	112.7	113.5
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	95.6	99.2	100.5	106.8	107.6	109.1	109.2	110.7	117.8	120.4	123.5
Grain mill products	204	105.4	104.9	107.8	109.2	108.4	115.4	108.0	118.2	126.2	129.3	127.5
Bakery products	205	92.7	90.6	93.8	94.4	96.4	97.3	95.6	99.1	100.9	106.4	107.6
Sugar and confectionery products	206	103.2	102.0	99.8	104.5	106.2	108.3	113.7	116.7	123.0	127.0	130.5
Fats and oils	207	118.1	120.1	114.1	112.6	111.8	120.3	110.1	120.2	137.3	154.4	151.4
Beverages	208	117.0	120.0	127.1	126.4	130.1	133.5	135.0	135.5	136.4	129.7	128.6
Miscellaneous food and kindred products	209	99.2	101.7	101.5	105.2	100.9	102.9	109.1	104.0	112.4	113.9	116.3
Cigarettes	211	113.2	107.6	111.6	106.5	126.6	142.9	147.2	147.2	152.2	137.7	139.1
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	103.1	111.2	110.3	117.8	122.1	134.0	137.3	131.2	136.2	139.3	140.2
Broadwoven fabric mills, manmade	222	111.3	116.2	126.2	131.7	142.5	145.3	147.6	162.2	168.6	175.3	167.4
Narrow fabric mills	224	96.5	99.6	112.9	111.4	120.1	118.9	126.3	110.8	117.7	124.9	117.1
Knitting mills	225	107.5	114.0	119.3	127.9	134.1	138.3	150.3	138.0	135.9	146.6	155.6
Textile finishing, except wool	226	83.4	79.9	78.6	79.3	81.2	78.5	79.2	94.3	93.7	94.4	97.2
Carpets and rugs	227	93.2	89.2	96.1	97.1	93.3	95.8	100.2	100.3	102.3	96.0	103.0
Yarn and thread mills	228	110.2	111.4	119.6	126.6	130.7	137.4	147.4	150.4	153.0	157.6	155.4
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	109.2	104.6	106.5	110.4	118.5	123.7	123.1	118.7	120.1	128.0	134.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	102.1	108.4	109.1	108.4	111.7	123.4	134.7	162.1	174.8	190.9	200.3
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	104.1	104.3	109.4	121.8	127.4	135.5	141.6	149.9	151.9	173.9	189.9
Women's and children's undergarments	234	102.1	113.7	117.4	124.5	138.0	161.3	174.5	208.9	216.4	294.7	352.3
Hats, caps, and millinery	235	89.2	91.1	93.6	87.2	77.7	84.3	82.2	87.1	98.7	99.3	106.1
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	238	90.6	91.8	91.3	94.0	105.5	116.8	120.1	101.5	108.0	105.8	111.3
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	239	99.9	100.7	107.5	108.5	107.8	109.2	105.6	119.2	117.3	128.8	132.5
Sawmills and planing mills	242	99.8	102.6	108.1	101.9	103.3	110.2	115.6	116.9	118.7	125.4	124.4
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	98.0	98.0	99.9	97.0	94.5	92.7	92.4	89.1	91.3	89.2	91.4
Wood containers	244	111.2	113.1	109.4	100.1	100.9	106.1	106.7	106.2	106.5	103.9	104.6
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	103.1	103.0	103.1	103.8	98.3	97.0	96.7	100.3	99.2	100.3	94.6
Miscellaneous wood products	249	107.7	110.5	114.2	115.3	111.8	115.4	114.4	123.4	131.2	140.7	146.5
Household furniture	251	104.5	107.1	110.5	110.6	112.5	116.9	121.6	121.3	125.7	128.9	128.4
Office furniture	252	95.0	94.1	102.5	103.2	100.5	101.1	106.4	118.3	113.1	108.9	111.2
Public building and related furniture	253	119.8	120.2	140.6	161.0	157.4	173.3	181.5	214.9	207.6	222.4	202.0
Partitions and fixtures	254	95.6	93.0	102.7	107.4	98.9	101.2	97.5	121.1	125.6	125.9	131.9
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	103.5	102.1	99.5	103.6	104.7	110.0	113.2	110.7	121.9	119.1	110.5
Pulp mills	261	116.7	128.3	137.3	122.5	128.9	131.9	132.6	82.3	86.6	84.8	78.8
Paper mills	262	102.3	99.2	103.3	102.4	110.2	118.6	111.6	112.0	114.8	126.2	133.5
Paperboard mills	263	100.6	101.4	104.4	108.4	114.9	119.5	118.0	126.7	127.8	134.9	135.3
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	101.3	103.4	105.2	107.9	108.4	105.1	106.3	109.7	113.5	111.9	112.9
Miscellaneous converted paper products	267	101.4	105.3	105.5	107.9	110.6	113.3	113.6	119.5	123.0	126.0	128.3
Newspapers	271	90.6	85.8	81.5	79.4	79.9	79.0	77.4	79.0	83.6	86.0	88.3
Periodicals	272	93.9	89.5	92.9	89.5	81.9	87.8	89.1	100.1	112.2	111.2	109.9
Books	273	96.6	100.8	97.7	103.5	103.0	101.6	99.3	102.6	100.9	106.1	106.1
Miscellaneous publishing	274	92.2	95.9	105.8	104.5	97.5	94.8	93.6	114.5	119.4	127.2	127.8
Commercial printing	275	102.5	102.0	108.0	106.9	106.5	107.2	108.3	108.8	109.9	115.0	118.7
Manifold business forms	276	93.0	89.1	94.5	91.1	82.0	76.9	75.2	77.9	76.7	70.6	69.4
Greeting cards	277	100.6	92.7	96.7	91.4	89.0	92.5	90.8	92.2	104.1	109.3	105.1
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	99.4	96.1	103.6	98.7	105.4	108.7	114.5	114.2	116.5	123.8	126.2
Printing trade services	279	99.3	100.6	112.0	115.3	111.0	116.7	126.2	123.3	126.7	121.5	119.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	106.8	109.7	109.7	105.6	102.3	109.3	110.1	116.8	145.8	148.5	141.3
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	100.9	100.0	107.5	112.0	125.3	128.3	125.3	135.4	142.2	148.6	151.0
Drugs	283	103.8	104.5	99.5	99.7	104.6	108.7	112.5	112.4	104.3	105.6	106.2
Soaps, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	103.8	105.3	104.4	108.7	111.2	118.6	120.9	126.4	122.7	114.8	124.8
Paints and allied products	285	106.3	104.3	102.9	108.8	116.7	118.0	125.6	126.4	126.8	122.7	124.6
Industrial organic chemicals	286	101.4	95.8	94.6	92.2	99.9	98.6	99.0	111.3	105.7	120.6	127.8
Agricultural chemicals	287	104.7	99.5	99.5	103.8	105.0	108.5	110.0	119.8	118.0	104.6	112.0

See footnotes at end of table.

46. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987=100]

Industry	SIC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	97.3	96.1	101.8	107.1	105.7	107.8	110.1	120.3	120.8	123.3	125.6
Petroleum refining	291	109.2	106.6	111.3	120.1	123.8	132.3	142.0	149.2	155.8	170.2	180.2
Asphalt paving and roofing materials	295	98.0	94.1	100.4	108.0	104.9	111.2	113.1	123.1	124.7	123.4	126.1
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	299	94.8	90.6	101.5	104.2	96.3	87.4	87.1	96.5	98.5	86.5	82.9
Tires and inner tubes	301	103.0	102.4	107.8	116.5	124.1	131.1	138.8	149.1	144.1	142.1	145.9
Hose and belting and gaskets and packing	305	96.1	92.4	97.8	99.7	102.7	104.6	107.4	113.5	112.7	110.6	115.4
Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.	306	109.0	109.9	115.2	123.1	119.1	121.5	121.0	125.3	132.3	136.9	144.7
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	105.7	108.3	114.4	116.7	120.8	121.0	124.7	129.9	133.8	140.9	145.4
Footwear, except rubber	314	101.1	94.4	104.2	105.2	113.0	117.1	126.1	121.4	110.9	132.6	146.2
Flat glass	321	84.5	83.6	92.7	97.7	97.6	99.6	101.5	107.6	114.0	129.4	140.4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	104.8	102.3	108.9	108.7	112.9	115.7	121.4	128.3	135.2	139.3	135.8
Products of purchased glass	323	92.6	97.7	101.5	106.2	105.9	106.1	122.0	125.1	122.0	130.2	137.2
Cement, hydraulic	324	112.4	108.3	115.1	119.9	125.6	124.3	128.7	133.1	134.1	138.6	136.9
Structural clay products	325	109.6	109.8	111.4	106.8	114.0	112.6	119.6	111.9	114.8	123.5	124.8
Pottery and related products	326	98.7	95.9	99.5	100.3	108.5	109.4	119.4	124.2	127.4	122.0	121.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	102.3	101.2	102.5	104.6	101.5	104.5	107.3	107.6	112.8	111.1	105.1
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	329	95.4	94.0	104.3	104.5	106.3	107.8	110.4	114.7	114.9	113.3	116.1
Blast furnace and basic steel products	331	109.7	107.8	117.0	133.6	142.4	142.6	147.5	155.0	151.0	155.6	160.1
Iron and steel foundries	332	106.1	104.5	107.2	112.1	113.0	112.7	116.2	120.8	121.1	128.9	132.1
Primary nonferrous metals	333	102.3	110.7	101.9	107.9	105.3	111.0	110.8	112.0	118.9	117.7	111.9
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	92.7	91.0	96.0	98.3	101.2	99.2	104.0	111.3	115.7	121.4	118.0
Nonferrous foundries (castings)	336	104.0	103.6	103.6	108.5	112.1	117.8	122.3	127.0	131.5	129.8	129.7
Miscellaneous primary metal products	339	113.7	109.1	114.5	111.3	134.5	152.2	149.6	136.2	140.0	149.0	154.3
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	117.6	122.9	127.8	132.3	140.9	144.2	155.2	160.3	163.8	157.9	159.5
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	342	97.3	96.8	100.1	104.0	109.2	111.3	118.2	114.6	115.7	121.9	125.4
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	102.6	102.0	98.4	102.0	109.1	109.2	118.6	127.3	130.5	125.7	132.2
Fabricated structural metal products	344	98.8	100.0	103.9	104.8	107 7	105.8	106.5	111.9	112.7	112.8	112.8
Metal forgings and stampings	346	95.6	92.9	103.7	108.7	108.5	109.3	113.6	120.2	125.9	128.3	129.8
Metal services, n.e.c.	347	104.7	99.4	111.6	120.6	123.0	127.7	128.4	124.4	127.3	126.1	135.7
Ordnance and accessories, n.e.c.	348	82.1	81.5	88.6	84.6	83.6	87.6	87.5	93.7	96.6	91.0	92.8
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	97.5	97.4	101.1	102.0	103.2	106.6	108.3	107.7	111.6	109.3	109.2
Engines and turbines	351	106.5	105.8	103.3	109.2	122.3	122.7	136.6	136.9	146.1	151.5	164.5
Farm and garden machinery	352	116.5	112.9	113.9	118.6	125.0	134.7	137.2	141.2	148.5	128.6	139.6
Construction and related machinery	353	107.0	99.1	102.0	108.2	117.7	122.1	123.3	132.5	137.6	133.6	139.8
Metalworking machinery	354	101.1	96.4	104.3	107.4	109.9	114.8	114.9	119.2	119.8	123.0	129.8
Special industry machinery	355	107.5	108.3	106.0	113.6	121.2	132.3	134.0	131.7	124.5	138.6	172.2
General industrial machinery	356	101.5	101.6	101.6	104.8	106.7	109.0	109.4	110.0	111.2	113.1	118.7
Computer and office equipment	357	138.1	149.6	195.7	258.6	328.6	469.4	681.3	960.2	1356.6	1862.5	2172.0
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	103.6	100.7	104.9	108.6	110.7	112.7	114.7	115.0	121.4	124.0	122.3
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	107.3	109.0	117.0	118.5	127.4	138.8	141.4	129.3	127.5	135.8	141.8
Electric distribution equipment	361	106.3	106.5	119.6	122.2	131.8	143.0	143.9	142.8	147.5	148.9	155.4
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	107.7	107.1	117.1	132.9	134.9	150.8	154.3	164.2	162.3	158.3	157.0
Household appliances	363	105.8	106.5	115.0	123.4	131.4	127.3	127.4	142.9	150.2	149.5	162.4
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	99.9	97.5	105.7	107.8	113.4	113.7	116.9	121.8	129.2	132.4	134.8
Communications equipment	366	123.8	129.1	154.9	163.1	186.4	200.7	229.5	275.4	284.5	371.9	448.8
Electronic components and accessories	367	133.4	154.7	189.3	217.9	274.0	401.5	515.0	613.4	768.6	1062.6	1440.1
Miscellaneous electrical equipment & supplies	369	90.6	98.6	101.3	108.2	110.5	114.1	123.1	128.3	135.3	147.2	156.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	102.4	96.6	104.2	106.2	108.8	106.7	107.2	116.3	125.2	136.7	127.1
Aircraft and parts	372	98.9	108.2	112.3	115.2	109.5	107.8	113.1	114.7	140.1	138.1	132.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	103.7	96.3	102.7	105.9	103.8	98.1	99.3	105.5	102.5	113.1	121.6
Railroad equipment	374	141.1	146.9	147.9	151.0	152.5	150.0	148.3	184.2	189.1	212.8	218.4
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts	375	93.8	99.8	108.4	130.9	125.1	120.3	125.5	120.4	127.7	122.4	119.4
Guided missiles, space vehicles, parts	376	116.5	110.5	110.5	119.4	114.9	116.9	125.1	133.6	138.9	156.1	113.3
Search and navigation equipment	381	112.7	118.9	122.1	129.1	132.1	149.5	142.2	149.5	149.1	149.6	163.7
Measuring and controlling devices	382	106.4	113.1	119.9	124.0	133.8	146.4	150.5	142.4	143.5	152.4	158.5
Medical instruments and supplies	384	116.9	118.7	123.5	127.3	126.7	131.5	139.8	147.4	158.6	160.4	167.0
Ophthalmic goods	385	121.2	125.1	144.5	157.8	160.6	167.2	188.2	196.3	199.0	235.2	250.2
Photographic equipment & supplies	386	107.8	110.2	116.4	126.9	132.7	129.5	128.7	121.5	128.0	160.6	169.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	99.3	95.8	96.7	96.7	99.5	100.2	102.6	114.2	113.1	134.3	144.9
Musical instruments	393	97.1	96.9	96.0	95.6	88.7	86.9	78.8	82.9	81.4	97.1	105.3

See footnotes at end of table.

46. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected 3-digit SIC industries

[1987=100]

Industry	SIC	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Toys and sporting goods	394	108.1	109.7	104.9	114.2	109.7	113.6	119.9	125.7	131.6	126.6	140.4
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	118.2	116.8	111.3	111.6	129.9	135.2	144.1	127.5	132.5	123.4	124.9
Costume jewelry and notions	396	105.3	106.7	110.8	115.8	129.0	143.7	142.2	118.0	131.2	130.8	145.3
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	106.5	109.2	109.5	107.7	106.1	108.1	112.8	109.4	108.5	114.9	115.9
Transportation												
Railroad transportation	4011	118.5	127.8	139.6	145.4	150.3	156.2	167.0	169.8	173.3	182.5	195.8
Trucking, except local [1]	4213	111.1	116.9	123.4	126.6	129.5	125.4	130.9	132.4	129.9	131.6	131.2
United states postal service [2]	431	104.0	103.7	104.5	107.1	106.6	106.5	104.7	108.3	109.8	110.9	113.6
Air transportation	4512,13,22(pts.)	92.9	92.5	96.9	100.2	105.7	108.6	111.1	111.6	108.4	109.1	110.7
Utilities												
Telephone communications	481	113.3	119.8	127.7	135.5	142.2	148.1	159.5	160.9	170.1	186.3	201.3
Radio and television broadcasting	483	104.9	106.1	108.3	106.7	110.1	109.6	105.8	101.7	104.5	108.4	109.9
Cable and other pay TV services	484	92.6	87.6	88.5	85.3	83.4	84.5	81.9	84.7	86.1	85.0	87.6
Electric utilities	491,3(pts.)	110.1	113.4	115.2	24.1	50.5	80.8	116.8	150.0	159.6	162.0	169.6
Gas utilities	492,3(pts.)	105.8	109.6	111.1	121.8	125.6	137.1	145.9	158.6	144.4	147.2	160.6
Trade												
Lumber and other building materials dealers	521	104.3	102.3	106.4	111.4	118.9	117.8	121.6	121.8	134.2	143.0	144.2
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	523	106.8	100.4	107.6	114.2	127.8	130.9	133.5	134.8	163.5	165.1	170.1
Hardware stores	525	115.3	108.7	115.2	113.9	121.2	115.6	119.5	119.0	137.9	147.6	145.7
Retail nurseries, lawn and garden supply stores	526	84.7	89.3	101.2	107.1	117.0	117.4	136.4	127.5	133.7	150.4	154.5
Department stores	531	96.8	102.0	105.4	110.4	113.5	116.1	123.8	129.1	135.8	146.0	160.4
Variety stores	533	154.6	159.0	173.9	191.9	197.9	212.4	240.4	260.1	271.2	315.0	330.9
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	118.6	124.8	140.4	164.3	164.8	167.4	167.7	170.4	185.9	199.6	224.3
Grocery stores	541	96.6	96.3	96.5	96.0	95.4	93.9	92.1	91.7	92.2	95.3	96.1
Meat and fish (seafood) markets	542	98.9	90.8	99.2	97.7	95.7	94.4	86.4	90.8	95.7	97.4	110.0
Retail bakeries	546	91.2	96.7	96.5	86.5	85.3	83.0	75.9	67.6	68.1	83.1	88.4
New and used car dealers	551	106.7	104.9	107.4	108.6	109.7	108.1	109.1	108.8	108.7	111.6	112.5
Auto and home supply stores	553	103.7	100.2	101.6	100.8	105.3	109.1	108.2	108.1	113.1	115.5	119.3
Gasoline service stations	554	103.0	104.8	110.2	115.9	121.1	127.2	126.1	126.1	133.9	141.7	139.0
Men's and boy's wear stores	561	115.6	121.9	122.3	119.5	121.7	121.4	129.8	136.3	145.2	154.5	165.0
Women's clothing stores	562	106.6	111.2	123.6	130.0	130.4	139.9	154.2	157.3	176.0	190.2	205.7
Family clothing stores	565	107.8	111.5	118.6	121.5	127.7	141.8	146.9	150.2	153.1	155.9	160.4
Shoe stores	566	107.9	107.8	115.5	117.3	130.7	139.2	151.9	148.4	145.0	152.9	160.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	571	104.6	105.4	113.9	113.3	114.7	117.4	123.6	124.2	127.3	134.5	141.1
Household appliance stores	572	104.6	107.2	116.1	118.7	122.4	139.6	142.2	155.2	184.2	186.4	209.3
Radio, television, computer, and music stores	573	120.8	129.3	139.3	153.8	178.2	198.1	206.6	216.8	258.3	309.1	359.4
Eating and drinking places	581	104.5	103.8	103.4	103.8	102.1	102.0	100.6	101.6	102.0	104.0	107.3
Drug and proprietary stores	591	106.3	108.0	107.6	109.6	109.9	111.1	113.9	119.8	125.7	129.8	136.9
Liquor stores	592	105.9	106.9	109.6	101.8	100.1	104.7	113.8	109.9	116.5	114.5	127.7
Used merchandise stores	593	103.0	102.3	115.7	116.7	119.5	120.6	132.6	140.3	163.6	183.2	216.7
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	107.4	109.3	107.9	111.7	117.3	123.2	125.3	129.4	138.7	143.7	150.6
Nonstore retailers	596	111.1	112.5	126.5	132.2	149.0	152.5	173.5	186.8	208.3	220.6	263.2
Fuel dealers	598	84.6	85.3	84.3	91.9	99.0	111.4	112.5	109.1	105.8	115.2	117.3
Retail stores, n.e.c.	599	114.5	104.0	112.5	118.1	125.8	127.0	140.2	147.8	157.4	162.5	168.1
Finance and services												
Commercial banks	602	107.7	110.1	111.0	118.5	121.7	126.4	129.7	133.0	132.6	135.9	143.2
Hotels and motels	701	96.2	99.3	108.0	106.5	109.9	110.5	110.0	108.2	108.2	109.9	114.1
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	102.3	99.9	99.3	99.9	105.0	106.6	109.8	109.0	116.0	120.8	123.6
Photographic studios, portrait	722	98.2	92.1	95.8	101.8	108.3	116.2	110.7	114.1	121.6	107.7	112.0
Beauty shops	723	97.5	95.8	100.9	97.0	101.1	104.8	107.6	108.5	110.5	113.4	114.5
Barber shops	724	100.7	94.9	113.2	121.9	118.8	115.7	128.8	150.4	157.4	132.8	129.9
Funeral services and crematories	726	91.2	89.9	103.8	98.7	104.3	100.2	97.6	101.9	104.2	100.2	93.9
Automotive repair shops	753	107.9	100.1	105.1	105.7	114.3	121.6	116.1	117.2	124.9	126.4	128.5
Motion picture theaters	783	118.1	118.2	114.8	113.8	110.4	105.0	104.1	103.4	106.1	108.7	112.3

[1] Refers to output per employee.

[2] Refers to output per full-time equivalent employee year on fiscal basis.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

47. Unemployment rates, approximating U.S. concepts, in nine countries, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

Country	Annual average		2001				2002			
	2001	2002	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
United States	4.8	5.8	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.9
Canada	6.4	7.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.9
Australia	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.1
Japan[1]	5.1	5.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5
France[1]	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.9
Germany[1]	8.0	8.4	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.6
Italy[2]	9.6	9.1	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0
Sweden[1]	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.4
United Kingdom[1]	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1

[1] Preliminary for 2002 for Japan, France, Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

[2] Quarterly rates are for the first month of the quarter.

NOTE: Quarterly figures for France and Germany are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data, and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures.

See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series. For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1959-2002* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Apr. 14, 2003), on the Internet at

http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm

Monthly and quarterly unemployment rates, updated monthly, are also on this site.

48. Annual data: Employment status of the working-age population, approximating U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Civilian labor force											
United States	128,105	129,200	131,056	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863
Canada	14,177	14,308	14,400	14,517	14,669	14,958	15,237	15,536	15,789	16,027	16,475
Australia	8,557	8,613	8,771	8,995	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,466	9,678	9,817	9,964
Japan	65,040	65,470	65,780	65,990	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,870	66,240
France	24,440	24,480	24,670	24,750	25,000	25,130	25,440	25,800	26,050	26,340	–
Germany	39,010	39,100	39,070	38,980	39,140	39,420	39,750	39,800	39,750	39,780	–
Italy	22,910	22,570	22,450	22,460	22,570	22,680	22,960	23,130	23,340	23,540	23,750
Netherlands	6,920	7,020	7,150	7,200	7,390	7,530	7,610	7,830	8,130	8,290	–
Sweden	4,520	4,443	4,418	4,460	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,530	4,542
United Kingdom	28,410	28,050	27,990	28,040	28,140	28,270	28,380	28,610	28,780	28,870	–
Participation rate[1]											
United States	66.4	66.3	66.6	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.9
Canada	65.9	65.5	65.2	64.9	64.7	65.0	65.4	65.8	65.9	66.0	66.8
Australia	63.9	63.5	63.9	64.6	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.7	64.7	64.7
Japan	63.4	63.3	63.1	62.9	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8
France	55.6	55.4	55.5	55.4	55.6	55.5	55.9	56.3	56.5	56.8	–
Germany	58.2	57.7	57.4	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.7	57.6	57.4	57	–
Italy	47.5	47.9	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.2	47.6	47.8	48.1	48.3	48.6
Netherlands	57.5	58.0	58.6	58.7	60.0	60.8	61.0	62.4	64.4	65.4	–
Sweden	65.7	64.5	63.7	64.1	64.0	63.3	62.8	62.8	63.8	63.7	63.6
United Kingdom	63.1	62.5	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.4	62.5	62.7	62.8	62.7	–
Employed											
United States	118,492	120,259	123,060	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485
Canada	12,672	12,770	13,027	13,271	13,380	13,705	14,068	14,456	14,827	14,997	15,325
Australia	7,660	7,699	7,942	8,256	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,808	9,068	9,157	9,334
Japan	63,620	63,810	63,860	63,890	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,470	62,650
France	22,000	21,710	21,750	21,950	22,040	22,170	22,580	23,070	23,670	24,100	–
Germany	36,390	35,990	35,760	35,780	35,640	35,510	36,060	36,360	36,540	36,590	–
Italy	21,230	20,270	19,940	19,820	19,920	19,990	20,210	20,460	20,840	21,270	21,580
Netherlands	6,550	6,570	6,660	6,730	6,950	7,160	7,310	7,580	7,900	8,090	–
Sweden	4,265	4,028	3,992	4,056	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,303	4,308
United Kingdom	25,530	25,120	25,320	25,600	25,850	26,290	26,600	26,890	27,200	27,400	–
Employment-population ratio[2]											
United States	61.5	61.7	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7
Canada	58.9	58.5	59.0	59.4	59.1	59.7	60.4	61.3	62.1	61.9	62.4
Australia	57.2	56.8	57.8	59.2	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.8	60.6	60.4	60.6
Japan	62.0	61.7	61.3	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5
France	50.1	49.1	49.0	49.1	49.0	49.0	49.6	50.4	51.4	51.9	–
Germany	54.2	53.2	52.6	52.4	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.6	52.7	52.6	–
Italy	44.0	43.0	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.9	42.3	42.9	43.6	44.1
Netherlands	54.5	54.2	54.6	54.9	56.4	57.8	58.6	60.4	62.6	63.9	–
Sweden	62.0	58.5	57.6	58.3	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	60.5	60.3
United Kingdom	56.7	56.0	56.4	56.9	57.3	58.1	58.6	59.0	59.4	59.5	–
Unemployed											
United States	9,613	8,940	7,996	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378
Canada	1,505	1,539	1,373	1,246	1,289	1,252	1,169	1,080	962	1,031	1,150
Australia	897	914	829	739	751	760	721	658	611	661	629
Japan	1,420	1,660	1,920	2,100	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590
France	2,430	2,770	2,920	2,800	2,970	2,960	2,870	2,730	2,380	2,240	–
Germany	2,620	3,110	3,320	3,200	3,510	3,910	3,690	3,440	3,210	3,190	–
Italy	1,680	2,300	2,510	2,640	2,650	2,690	2,750	2,670	2,500	2,270	2,160
Netherlands	370	440	490	480	440	370	300	250	220	200	–
Sweden	255	415	426	404	440	445	368	313	260	227	234
United Kingdom	2,880	2,930	2,670	2,440	2,290	1,980	1,780	1,720	1,580	1,470	–
Unemployment rate											
United States	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8
Canada	10.6	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.8	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.4	7.0
Australia	10.5	10.6	9.4	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.0	6.3	6.7	6.3
Japan	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4
France	9.9	11.3	11.8	11.3	11.9	11.8	11.3	10.6	9.1	8.5	8.8
Germany	6.7	8.0	8.5	8.2	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.6	8.1	8.0	8.4
Italy	7.3	10.2	11.2	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.5	10.7	9.6	9.1
Netherlands	5.3	6.3	6.9	6.7	6.0	4.9	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.4	–
Sweden	5.6	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.2
United Kingdom	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.7	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2

[1] Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

[2] Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

NOTE: See notes on the data for information on breaks in series.

For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries*, 1959–2001 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Apr. 14, 2003), on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm**

Dash indicates data are not available.

49. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 12 countries

[1992 = 100]

Item and country	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Output per hour														
United States	–	–	70.5	96.9	97.9	102.1	107.3	113.8	117.0	121.3	126.5	135.3	142.9	145.6
Canada	37.8	54.9	72.9	93.4	95.3	105.8	110.8	112.4	109.7	113.5	113.1	116.0	118.4	116.1
Japan	13.8	37.5	63.2	94.4	99.0	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	121.0	121.2	126.9	134.1	128.1
Belgium	18.0	32.9	65.4	96.8	99.1	102.5	108.4	113.2	117.0	127.0	129.2	129.5	133.4	134.1
Denmark	29.9	52.7	90.4	99.1	99.4	100.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	22.0	43.1	66.8	93.8	97.0	100.6	108.2	113.9	114.6	121.9	127.7	132.7	142.5	146.3
Germany	29.2	52.0	77.2	99.0	98.3	101.8	109.5	112.2	113.9	119.4	120.3	120.4	127.9	128.2
Italy	23.6	44.3	74.2	95.8	95.9	101.4	104.9	108.0	108.1	109.9	110.0	109.9	113.0	115.0
Netherlands	18.5	37.9	68.8	98.5	99.6	101.6	113.2	118.2	120.2	122.3	125.0	128.5	133.8	–
Norway	37.4	58.8	77.5	97.6	98.2	99.6	99.6	100.7	102.5	102.0	99.9	103.6	104.5	105.3
Sweden	27.3	52.2	73.1	94.6	95.5	107.3	119.4	121.9	124.5	132.3	139.5	149.7	158.0	160.4
United Kingdom	30.0	43.2	54.3	89.2	93.8	103.9	107.1	104.9	103.8	105.2	107.0	111.6	118.0	119.8
Output														
United States	–	–	75.8	101.6	98.3	103.5	111.1	118.4	121.3	127.9	133.1	141.2	147.0	141.3
Canada	33.4	58.9	83.6	106.0	99.0	105.9	114.1	119.6	119.6	127.7	132.8	141.0	148.8	143.9
Japan	10.7	39.2	60.4	97.1	102.0	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	106.5	100.2	101.9	107.6	99.1
Belgium	30.7	57.6	78.2	101.0	100.7	97.0	101.4	104.2	106.6	113.8	116.4	118.0	122.2	121.7
Denmark	40.8	68.0	91.4	102.8	101.5	95.6	105.6	111.6	106.7	115.2	115.7	115.1	122.9	126.7
France	31.0	64.1	88.7	99.1	99.8	95.7	100.3	104.9	104.6	109.7	115.0	118.7	124.1	126.3
Germany	41.5	70.9	85.3	99.1	102.3	92.4	95.1	95.2	92.5	95.7	97.2	95.8	101.7	101.8
Italy	23.0	48.1	84.4	99.4	99.3	96.5	102.4	107.2	105.4	108.8	110.7	110.5	113.9	114.6
Netherlands	31.5	59.1	76.8	99.9	100.4	98.4	104.6	108.1	108.7	111.5	114.8	118.1	123.7	–
Norway	57.4	90.6	104.4	100.9	99.0	101.7	104.6	107.3	110.3	114.2	113.7	113.6	110.2	108.9
Sweden	45.9	80.7	90.7	110.1	104.1	101.9	117.1	128.4	131.1	138.0	147.6	157.8	168.7	167.4
United Kingdom	67.3	90.2	87.2	105.4	100.0	101.4	106.1	107.8	108.5	109.9	110.8	111.1	113.3	110.7
Total hours														
United States	92.1	104.4	107.5	104.8	100.4	101.4	103.6	104.0	103.6	105.4	105.2	104.4	102.8	97.1
Canada	88.3	107.1	114.6	113.5	103.9	100.1	103.0	106.4	109.0	112.4	117.5	121.5	125.6	123.9
Japan	77.8	104.4	95.6	102.9	103.1	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.7	88.0	82.7	80.3	80.2	77.4
Belgium	170.7	174.7	119.7	104.3	101.5	94.7	93.6	92.0	91.1	89.6	90.1	91.1	91.7	90.7
Denmark	136.5	129.0	101.1	103.7	102.1	94.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	140.8	148.5	132.9	105.6	102.9	95.1	92.7	92.1	91.3	90.0	90.0	89.4	87.1	86.3
Germany	142.3	136.3	110.5	100.1	104.1	90.8	86.8	84.9	81.2	80.1	80.7	79.6	79.5	78.8
Italy	97.6	108.5	113.8	103.7	103.6	95.2	97.6	99.3	97.5	99.0	100.6	100.5	100.7	99.7
Netherlands	170.5	156.1	111.7	101.4	100.9	96.8	92.4	91.5	90.4	91.1	91.8	92.0	92.5	–
Norway	153.6	153.9	134.7	103.4	100.8	102.1	105.0	106.6	107.6	112.0	113.7	109.6	105.4	103.4
Sweden	168.3	154.7	124.0	116.4	109.0	94.9	98.1	105.3	105.3	104.3	105.8	105.4	106.8	104.3
United Kingdom	224.6	208.8	160.5	118.1	106.6	97.6	99.1	102.7	104.5	104.5	103.6	99.6	96.0	92.4
Compensation per hour														
United States	14.9	23.7	55.6	90.8	95.6	102.7	105.6	107.9	109.4	111.5	117.4	122.1	131.1	133.1
Canada	10.0	17.1	47.6	88.3	95.0	102.0	103.7	106.0	107.0	109.3	110.5	112.3	113.9	117.8
Japan	4.3	16.4	58.5	90.5	96.4	102.8	104.9	108.3	109.2	112.9	115.8	115.2	114.5	115.0
Belgium	5.4	13.7	52.5	90.1	97.3	104.8	106.1	109.2	110.9	114.9	116.6	118.3	121.1	125.9
Denmark	4.6	13.3	49.6	92.7	95.9	104.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	4.3	10.4	40.9	90.9	96.4	102.6	106.0	110.0	112.1	112.0	112.6	116.3	120.8	126.6
Germany	8.1	20.7	53.6	89.4	91.5	106.4	111.7	117.5	122.3	124.7	126.5	129.3	133.5	137.7
Italy	1.8	5.3	30.4	87.6	94.2	105.7	106.8	111.3	119.0	123.0	122.2	124.6	127.8	132.6
Netherlands	6.4	20.2	64.4	90.9	95.3	103.8	108.2	110.7	113.0	115.8	120.6	124.0	131.0	–
Norway	4.7	11.8	39.0	92.3	97.5	101.5	104.4	109.2	113.6	118.7	125.7	133.0	140.0	147.6
Sweden	4.1	10.7	37.3	87.8	95.5	97.4	100.0	106.5	114.4	119.4	124.4	129.3	131.8	137.2
United Kingdom	3.0	6.1	32.1	82.9	93.8	104.6	106.7	107.9	109.5	113.9	120.5	129.6	135.2	140.4
Unit labor costs: National currency basis														
United States	–	–	78.8	93.7	97.6	100.6	98.5	94.8	93.5	91.9	92.8	90.2	91.7	91.4
Canada	26.4	31.1	65.2	94.6	99.6	96.4	93.6	94.3	97.5	96.2	97.7	96.8	96.1	101.5
Japan	31.3	43.8	92.5	95.9	97.4	101.1	101.5	97.6	94.0	93.3	95.5	90.8	85.4	89.8
Belgium	30.1	41.7	80.3	93.0	98.1	102.3	97.9	96.4	94.7	90.5	90.2	91.4	90.8	93.9
Denmark	15.4	25.2	54.9	93.5	96.5	103.7	96.2	96.4	103.7	99.7	102.9	105.4	101.8	101.7
France	19.4	24.0	61.3	96.9	99.3	101.9	97.9	96.6	97.8	91.9	88.2	87.7	84.8	86.5
Germany	27.8	39.8	69.4	90.3	93.1	104.5	102.0	104.7	107.4	104.4	105.2	107.4	104.4	106.6
Italy	7.5	11.9	41.0	91.5	98.2	104.3	101.9	103.0	110.0	111.9	111.1	113.4	113.1	115.4
Netherlands	34.6	53.3	93.7	92.3	95.6	102.1	95.6	93.7	94.0	94.7	96.5	96.6	97.9	–
Norway	12.7	20.1	50.3	94.6	99.2	101.9	104.8	108.4	110.8	116.4	125.7	128.4	134.0	140.1
Sweden	15.0	20.6	51.0	92.9	100.0	90.8	83.8	87.4	91.9	90.2	89.2	86.3	83.4	85.5
United Kingdom	9.8	14.1	59.0	92.9	100.1	100.8	99.7	102.9	105.5	108.2	112.7	116.2	114.5	117.2
Unit labor costs: U.S. dollar basis														
United States	–	–	78.8	93.7	97.6	100.6	98.5	94.8	93.5	91.9	92.8	90.2	91.7	91.4
Canada	32.9	36.0	67.4	98.0	105.1	90.3	82.8	83.0	86.4	84.0	79.6	78.8	78.2	79.2
Japan	11.0	15.5	51.8	83.8	91.7	115.4	125.9	131.7	109.6	97.7	92.4	101.2	100.4	93.6
Belgium	19.4	27.0	88.3	89.5	92.3	95.1	94.2	105.2	98.4	81.2	79.9	77.6	66.8	67.0
Denmark	13.4	20.2	58.8	91.2	91.0	96.5	91.4	104.0	108.0	91.0	92.7	91.0	75.9	73.7
France	21.0	23.0	76.8	94.1	93.1	95.2	93.4	103.5	101.2	83.3	79.1	75.4	63.2	62.5
Germany	10.4	17.1	59.6	87.3	87.5	98.7	98.2	114.2	111.5	94.0	93.3	91.4	76.9	76.2
Italy	15.0	23.3	59.0	94.1	97.5	81.6	77.9	77.9	87.9	80.9	78.8	76.9	66.4	65.7
Netherlands	16.1	25.9	82.9	89.1	89.9	96.6	92.4	102.7	98.1	85.3	85.5	82.1	72.1	–
Norway	11.1	17.5	63.3	94.0	95.0	89.2	92.3	106.4	106.6	102.1	103.5	102.2	94.5	96.8
Sweden	16.9	23.1	70.2	91.3	96.3	67.8	63.2	71.3	79.8	68.8	65.3	60.8	53.0	48.2
United Kingdom	15.6	19.1	77.7	93.9	100.1	85.6	86.4	91.9	93.2	100.4	105.7	106.4	98.3	95.5

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1991 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1991 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

50. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3]											
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]
PRIVATE SECTOR[5]												
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1
Lost workday cases	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0
Lost workdays	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]												
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1
Lost workday cases	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6
Lost workdays	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mining												
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7
Lost workday cases	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0
Lost workdays	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction												
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1
Lost workdays	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General building contractors:												
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9
Lost workdays	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except building:												
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7
Lost workdays	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special trades contractors:												
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6
Lost workday cases	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3
Lost workdays	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing												
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5
Lost workdays	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durable goods:												
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.8	11.3	10.7	10.1	–
Lost workday cases	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	–
Lost workdays	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumber and wood products:												
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1
Lost workday cases	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1
Lost workdays	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and fixtures:												
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2
Lost workday cases	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9
Lost workdays	–	–	–	128.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone, clay, and glass products:												
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4
Lost workday cases	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5
Lost workdays	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Primary metal industries:												
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6
Lost workday cases	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3
Lost workdays	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fabricated metal products:												
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9
Lost workday cases	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5
Lost workdays	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery and equipment:												
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2
Lost workday cases	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6
Lost workdays	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment:												
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7
Lost workday cases	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9
Lost workdays	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation equipment:												
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3
Lost workdays	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instruments and related products:												
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5
Lost workday cases	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2
Lost workdays	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:												
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2
Lost workday cases	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6
Lost workdays	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

50. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 workers[3]											
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]
Nondurable goods:												
Total cases	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.8	–
Lost workday cases	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	–
Lost workdays	107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food and kindred products:												
Total cases	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.4
Lost workday cases	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3
Lost workdays	174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tobacco products:												
Total cases	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.2
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	3.1
Lost workdays	64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Textile mill products:												
Total cases	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.0
Lost workday cases	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2
Lost workdays	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apparel and other textile products:												
Total cases	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.1
Lost workday cases	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0
Lost workdays	80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paper and allied products:												
Total cases	12.7	12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4
Lost workdays	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Printing and publishing:												
Total cases	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6
Lost workdays	63.8	69.8	74.5	74.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemicals and allied products:												
Total cases	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.2
Lost workday cases	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2
Lost workdays	63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Petroleum and coal products:												
Total cases	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9
Lost workdays	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:												
Total cases	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.7
Lost workday cases	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8
Lost workdays	147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leather and leather products:												
Total cases	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.0
Lost workday cases	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.3
Lost workdays	130.4	152.3	140.8	128.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities												
Total cases	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.3	–
Lost workday cases	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3
Lost workdays	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale and retail trade												
Total cases	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	–
Lost workday cases	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	–
Lost workdays	63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade:												
Total cases	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8
Lost workday cases	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	–
Lost workdays	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail trade:												
Total cases	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	–
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	–
Lost workdays	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate												
Total cases	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	.7	1.8	1.9
Lost workday cases	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.5	.8	.8
Lost workdays	17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services												
Total cases	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9
Lost workday cases	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2
Lost workdays	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data for the years 1985–88, which were based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

[2] Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses, while past surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. To better address fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[3] The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:
N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[4] Beginning with the 1993 survey, lost workday estimates will not be generated. As of 1992, BLS began generating percent distributions and the median number of days away from work by industry and for groups of workers sustaining similar work disabilities.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

Dash indicates data not available.

51. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1996-2001

Event or exposure[1]	Fatalities			
	1996-2000	2000[2]	2001[3]	
	Average	Number	Number	Percent
Total	6,094	5,920	5,900	100
Transportation incidents	2,608	2,573	2,517	43
Highway incident	1,408	1,365	1,404	24
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	685	696	723	12
Moving in same direction	117	136	142	2
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	247	243	256	4
Moving in intersection	151	154	137	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment	289	279	295	5
Noncollision incident	372	356	339	6
Jackknifed or overturned—no collision	298	304	273	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident	378	399	324	5
Overturned	212	213	157	3
Aircraft	263	280	247	4
Worker struck by a vehicle	376	370	383	6
Water vehicle incident	105	84	90	2
Railway	71	71	62	1
Assaults and violent acts	1,015	930	902	15
Homicides	766	677	639	11
Shooting	617	533	505	9
Stabbing	68	66	58	1
Other, including bombing	80	78	76	1
Self-inflicted injuries	216	221	228	4
Contact with objects and equipment	1,005	1,006	962	16
Struck by object	567	571	553	9
Struck by falling object	364	357	343	6
Struck by flying object	57	61	60	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	293	294	266	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	157	157	144	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	128	123	122	2
Falls	714	734	808	14
Fall to lower level	636	659	698	12
Fall from ladder	106	110	122	2
Fall from roof	153	150	159	3
Fall from scaffold, staging	90	85	91	2
Fall on same level	55	56	84	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	535	481	499	8
Contact with electric current	290	256	285	5
Contact with overhead power lines	132	128	124	2
Contact with temperature extremes	40	29	35	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	112	100	96	2
Inhalation of substances	57	48	49	1
Oxygen deficiency	92	94	83	1
Drowning, submersion	73	75	59	1
Fires and explosions	196	177	188	3
Other events or exposures[4]	20	19	24	–

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

[2] The BLS news release issued Aug. 14, 2001, reported a total of 5,915 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2000. Since then, an additional five job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2000 to 5,920.

[3] Total excludes 2,886 work-related fatalities resulting from events of September 11.

[4] Includes the category "Bodily reaction and exertion."

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dash indicates less than 0.5 percent.

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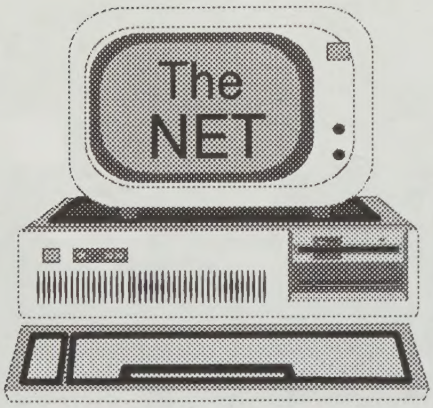

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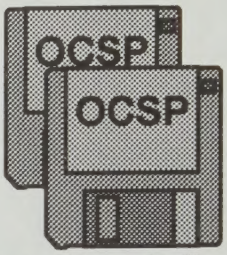

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